The New-York Times.

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THE NORTH CAROLINA VICTORY.

Gen. Foster's Official Report of the Capture of Kinston.

TWO DISTINCT ACTIONS FOUGHT.

The National Troops Victorious in Both.

The Rebels Driven Out of a Strong Position After Five Hours' Hard Fighting.

Artillery, Prisoners and Stores Captured.

Our Loss About Two Hundred Killed and Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 20.

The following has just been received at the Headquarters of the Army of the United States:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, KINSTON, N. C., Dec. 14, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

I have the honor to inform you that I left Newbern for this place on the 11th instant, but that owing to the bad roads and consequent delays to my trains, etc., I did not reach Southwest Creek, five miles from this town, until the afternoon of the 13th instant. The enemy were posted there, but by a heavy artillery fire in front, and a vigorous infantry attack on either flank, I succeeded in forcing a passage and without much loss. This morning I advanced on this town and found the enemy strongly posted at a defile through a marsh, bordering on a creek. The position was so well chosen that very little of our artillery could be brought in play. The main attack therefore was made by the infantry, assisted by a few guns pushed forward in the roads. After a five hours' hard fight we succeeded in driving the enemy from their position. We followed them rapidly to the river. The bridge over the Neuse at this point was prepared for firing, and was fired in six places, but we were so close behind them that we saved the bridge. The enemy retreated precipitately by the Goldsboro and Pikeville roads. Their force was about 6,000 men, with twenty pieces of artillery. The result is, we have taken Kinston, captured eleven pieces of artillery, taken 400 to 500 prisoners, and found a large amount of Quartermaster's and commissary stores. Our loss will probably not exceed 200 killed and wounded.

I am, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
S. G. FOSTER,
Major-General Commanding.

THE RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY SEWARD

A Caucus of Republican Senators Requests his Withdrawal.

Probable Reorganization of the Cabinet.

The following is the statement of the Washington *Star*, regarding the resignation of Secretary SEWARD, which was briefly referred to in our morning edition of yesterday:

A majority of the Senate, in caucus, on the 17th inst., adopted a resolution which, as first prepared, declared a want of confidence on their part, in the Secretary of State, but which was modified so as to express to the President a unanimous recommendation of a partial reconstruction of the Cabinet. A committee was appointed to wait upon the President, and communicate their action. On being informed of the fact, the Secretary of State on the same day sent to the President his resignation, and requested that it might be immediately accepted. The Assistant Secretary of State sent in his resignation at the same time and in the same manner. The Secretary and Assistant Secretary still remain at their desks, awaiting the appointment of their successors."

In a later issue, the *Star* says:

"It seems that the Republican Party of the Senate met in caucus on the 16th instant, when the original resolution virtually requesting the President to dispense with the services of Mr. SEWARD, as Secretary of State, was introduced and discussed, developing the fact that the caucus stood upon it about sixteen for, to thirteen against it. Finding it impossible to obtain anything approaching to unanimity of action upon it, or on either of the many propositions as a substitute for it to which its introduction gave rise, they adjourned over until the next day.

On again meeting, the substitute for it, recommending the President to partially remodel his Cabinet, was unanimously agreed to, the Conservatives believing that it would be regarded as being a general Republican Party Senatorial invitation to the whole Cabinet to resign, leaving the President free to elect who should hereafter be his official advisers; and that the grand result would surely be to induce him to accept what they considered to be the recent unmistakable manifestations of popular sentiment as his guide in the necessary reconstruction.

As the resolution finally adopted by the caucus carefully excludes any allusion to any particular member of the Cabinet, it seems to be universally taken for granted here that all his colleagues will follow Mr. SEWARD's example; leaving the President entirely untrammeled in the matter of remodeling his official council.

We learn, further, that the Committee who waited on the President bearing this resolution consisted of nine Senators—six regarded as Radicals and three as Anti-Radicals. It was doubtless so composed by the Senator who presided in the caucus on the occasion, who, in all probability, was himself a member of the Radical wing."

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

"Since the disaster at Fredericksburgh the feeling has grown strong, almost universal, that there must be a change in the Cabinet and policy before the war can be prosecuted further. It finally took shape by a number of Republican Senators waiting upon the President last night and urging the reconstruction of his Cabinet. On being informed of the intention of the Senators Secretary SEWARD and his son, the Assistant Secretary, tendered their resignations. They have not yet been accepted, but it is highly probable they will be, and that Secretary BLAIR will follow suit, and Gen. HALLECK will be removed. Secretary STANTON still retains the confidence of the President."

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1862.

THE CABINET EXPLOSION.

Political circles in Washington are to-day in a complete whirl of excitement over the resignation of Secretary SEWARD and the expected complete explosion of President LINCOLN's Cabinet. No two people agree in relation to the facts in the case, and nobody appears to be able to say what is the exact upshot of the complications, into the midst of which the Administration has been thrown by the great blunder and disaster before Fredericksburg.

The facts, as near as they can now be got at, are these: A caucus of the Republican Senators was held on Wednesday evening. The holding of the caucus was generally known, but amid the excitement existing in relation to military events, it attracted less attention than is usually given to such movements, and the secret of its proceedings was kept with an unusual degree of secrecy. Not a whisper was heard until this morning, when it was suddenly announced that Secretary SEWARD had peremptorily and definitely resigned the portfolio of the State Department, asking to be relieved at the earliest moment. It then appeared that at the caucus held on Monday night a resolution was proposed, (Senator SUMNER is credited with the authorship of it), declaring, or rather intimating, that the Republican Senators lacked confidence in Secretary SEWARD, and in delicate, yet definite terms, requesting the President to dispense with his services. The resolution was discussed and several amendments proposed, but no decisive vote taken. It appeared from this discussion that the caucus was nearly equally divided, though on a test vote it was probable the resolution would have had a majority of one or two votes in its favor.

Some degree of unanimity being desirable, no decision was reached, and the meeting adjourned to Thursday. At the second meeting, a substitute for the original resolution was unanimously adopted, recommending the President to remodel his Cabinet. A Committee was charged with the presentation of the resolution to the President. The exact effect which this recommendation is designed to have is the point at which opinions diverge. The radicals aver it is an invitation to purge his Cabinet of the conservative Republican element, and to fill the places of the withdrawing members with men of their own extreme stamp. The conservatives contend that as as the resolution sedulously excludes all reference to any particular members, that it is an invitation or hint for them all to resign, thus leaving the President free to entirely remodel his Cabinet, which they hope will be done under the influence of public sentiment and in wise deference to the obvious needs of the country, which demands an Administration more national in tone and less pledged to extreme party measures.

Mr. SEWARD has set the example in giving this interpretation to the resolution, and it remains to be seen whether his radical colleagues will have the manliness to follow his lead. His resignation was placed before the President at the Cabinet meeting to-day. It is, as I have already stated, a definite declination of the duties of the State Department. Mr. SEWARD, it has been known here for some time, has been anxious to be relieved, and his friends have predicted his resignation as a very probable event. As the chief adviser of the President, his position has not been a pleasant one, though his personal relations with Mr. LINCOLN are of the most cordial kind. He has, however, been pursued with bitter animosity by the Greeley and Sumner faction, and has been held responsible for measures which he was powerless to prevent.

THE NEW CABINET.

Speculation is of course rife as to the composition of the new Cabinet, should there be a general resignation. The radicals of course desire that only certain members should retire, and speak of SUMNER for the State Department, with some equally radical successor in the Interior Department, already vacant by the appointment of Mr. SMITH to a District Judgeship. The conservatives hope that the President will rise to the full responsibility of the emergency and constitute his Cabinet on a National basis, and thus seek to again render the loyal States the unit they were immediately after the attack on Fort Sumter. In such an event the names of Judge HOLT, of Kentucky, Gen. DIX and other National men of that stamp are spoken of. If Gen. BANKS were not absent he would be perhaps the most popular nominee for the War Department—that is if Mr. STANTON will resign, a happy event which very few people seem to expect. There is, however, so obvious a propriety that the the President should be afforded an entirely untrammeled opportunity of wholly reconstructing his Cabinet, that it is hoped Mr. STANTON's sense of duty will overcome his well-understood fondness for the power and importance of the War Department.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.

The resignation of Mr. SEWARD was expected and predicted after the issue of the proclamation of the 22d September, in which he did not concur. But at the beginning of the war he gave deep offense to the radical Abolitionists by his instructions to our Ministers abroad, wherein he contemplated the restoration of the Union with slavery. In addition to these causes, it is said that Mr. SEWARD has offended the radical clique that governs the Administration, by an admission that the election in New York was an evidence that his State did not approve of the management of the war. Mr. Seward was denounced by the raidical caucus, but perhaps would have resigned of his own accord. ION.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF BURNSIDE.

"Ion," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, sends the following paragraph to that paper:

"Gen. BURNSIDE has undoubtedly tendered the resignation of his command. His friends stated yesterday that Gen. BURNSIDE would retire if the army was not to be engaged in active service this Winter."

Another correspondent of the same paper says:

"The effort to cause Gen. BURNSIDE to retain command of the Army of the Potomac during the Winter will not probably have much influence upon him, as Winter is now upon us, and inaction is the best policy in this quarter."

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE

Pardoned Military Prisoners again Mutinous—Troops for the Banks Expedition.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Monday, Dec. 15, 1862.

The steamer *Gen. Meigs* arrived yesterday (Sunday) from Key West and Tortugas, bringing passengers and the pardoned prisoners of the Volunteer Engineer Regiment, (First New-York.) They had not reached their camp from the ship before the spirit of mutiny again showed itself. Lieut.-Col. HALL, (son of Gen. HALL, of New-York City,) now in command of the regiment, (in the absence of Col. SERRELL,) used every possible effort to show the men their folly, and the consequences of it. A few returned to duty, but the most were marched off to the Provost-Marshal's quarters, where they now are, with balls and chains to their legs, and bread and water their only food. Undoubtedly the ringleaders must be shot, for if such insubordination is tampered with to too great an extent, we may as well give up all idea of military discipline, efficiency, and hopes for the success of our arms at once. These men have been at Tortugas for seven months, and were pardoned by our merciful President, a few weeks ago.

We have no other news of consequence. Gen. HUNTER has not arrived, but is daily expected. Four companies of the Fifteenth New-Hampshire Volunteers, with Col. J. W. KINGMAN, and four companies of the Forty-second Massachusetts, under their Lieutenant-Colonel, are here, on their way to join the Banks Expedition.

The North American Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, ME., Saturday, Dec. 20.

The steamer *North American* sailed for Liverpool at 4½ o'clock this afternoon.

—Gen. McClellan and wife will probably visit Boston in a few days.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LEFT GRAND DIVISION.

A Change of Front—Deserters from the Rebels—The Position of the Rebels the Same as Before the Battle—Gen. Lee's Official Report—The Vermont Brigade, &c.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING OF ARMY, FRIDAY, Dec. 19, 1862.

During yesterday this wing of the army was employed in changing position so as at the same time to present a bold and extended front to the Southward, and occupy more suitable camping grounds. Gen. FRANKLIN's Headquarters have been removed back from near the river to a delightful grove on the road leading to —— The troops are in fine condition and fully prepared to do battle with the enemy as before the late terrible conflict. Our flag of truce extended until 4 o'clock last evening, up to which time our men were busily employed in crossing the river and burying the dead. Several of the soldiers have gone over and exchanged tobacco and other commodities with the Rebels scattered along the banks. During yesterday afternoon, a member of Col. COBB's Fifth Wisconsin regiment—LADUE by name, constructing a raft and paddling himself over spent several hours with the Rebs. Before leaving he made arrangements to get forty over the river to our lines who wished to desert. Among the number were two young men from Lockport, New-York, whom he had known at that place. Affairs remained unchanged in the vicinity of Fredericksburgh; the enemy have not returned to the city in any force, and probably will not so long as our guns frown down upon it from the opposite shore.

It would require but a few more hours of shelling on our part to complete the ruin of this wicked city. The enemy still remain encamped in the woody crest which they occupied during the late battle. Were a few 100-pounders to be sent down here from Washington, and planted on the high bluffs which lay along this side of the river, they could in a short time dislodge the enemy. Had five or six such guns as are mounted on the Maryland Heights been here to lend their aid on Saturday, the result of the contest would have been different. They could have been spared from the fortifications around Washington, and shipped to this place in five hours' time. The railroad runs out upon the steamboat landing at Aquia Creek, and the termination at this point is close by the bluffs to which we have referred.

I inclose to you the Richmond *Dispatch*, containing Gen. LEE's official reports, which I telegraphed last evening. With the exception of one outrageous falsehood in regard to their losses, they are, perhaps, the least prevaricating of any dispatches which have hitherto emanated from rebel sources. Gen. LEE very properly claims no victory, but merely a repulse, on our part of the left. That we were not defeated he well knew, and acknowledged when he gives it his opinion that we had recrossed the river merely to make an attack at some other point. "His troops," he further continues, referring to ours, "are visible in their first position, in line of battle." He should have said full five hundred yards in front of it. He frankly confessed to our having crossed the river without his knowledge—a confession which it must be most humiliating for him to make. The more I reflect upon this retrograde movement, the more I am convinced that it was the most brilliant exploit of modern warfare, equal, in itself, to a grand victory. It has given the troops a confidence in their new leader which nothing save a most egregious blunder will neutralize. The statement of Gen. LEE that the rebel loss was only 1,800 is refuted by a paragraph in the same columns of the same paper containing it, which informs us that "exclusive of the wounded Confederates who were expected and had not arrived up to 11 o'clock last night, (Wednesday,) about 2,150 of our wounded have been brought to Richmond, 1,500 having been brought in on Sunday and Monday. Gen. LEE is likewise very careful not to say anything of the 700 prisoners which we took, and of which 460 were paroled in one batch. The rebel loss will not fall short of 6,000 at the lowest figure. The Vermont Brigade, of which I send you a complete list of casualties, belongs to Gen. HOWE's Division, and is stationed near the left of Gen. SMITH's Corps. I observe that my account of a brilliant affair which they had in the Saturday's fight has been omitted in your printed description of the battle. During the latter part of the day, a brigade of rebels emerged from the woods directly in front of HOWE's Division, and dashed forward to capture the Second Maine battery planted to the right of GIBBONS' Division. The Vermont Brigade had been doing picket duty, the Second Regiment then being deployed as skirmishers. As the rebels advanced in overwhelming numbers, they discharged volley after volley upon them, falling back, too, at the same time, to the line of battle. The rebels kept on until within easy range of the Second and Fourth Vermont Regiments, when they poured in a most terrible fire into the advancing column, causing them to first reel, stagger and finally to break and flee in wild disorder to their covert retreat. It was a most brilliant repulse, for which the Vermont Brigade deserves honorable mention. J.

THE CENTRE GRAND DIVISION.

The Prospect for the Winter—The Men Ready to Move Forward Again—The Losses in the Late Battle—Burial of the Dead, &c.

CENTRE GRAND DIVISION, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Dec. 18, 1862.

What now is to be done with the Army of the Potomac is doubtless the inquiry of an anxious and perhaps disappointed public. One of two things must be chosen—an advance or Winter quarters. Whether it has been determined upon by the War Department to continue a vigorous prosecution of hostilities during the cold season, or to allow the army to resuscitate itself and prepare for a Spring campaign, is a matter that has not as yet been made known. It cannot be denied that we were severely punished at the late battle of Fredericksburgh, but one point in our favor is that we did not lose a single gun, a single wagon nor a single pound of ammunition or subsistence stores. That fact alone serves to relieve the magnitude that would otherwise attach to our defeat. It cannot be said of the army that it is demoralized or unfitted for duty. The men, as a general thing, would fight with the same earnestness and impetuosity to-morrow as characterized them in previous battles. The order to advance would be obeyed promptly without reference to the feasibility of accomplishing certain ends. The men entered the service for the purpose of battling against secession, and that they may do so successfully and speedily they ask to be led forward.

Many criticisms will be offered as regards the planning and attacking the enemy's works at Fredericksburgh. It may be safe to assert that if the movement had been successful Gen. BURNSIDE would have been extolled by every loyal lip. Now, that the result has proved a failure, it is easy to detect some slight symptoms of discontent with the general management of affairs among that class of officers who are seeking the first opportunity to lay down their swords and retire from service.

It is to be hoped that the people at home will no allow themselves to become despondent, or, what is worse, alarmed at the present aspect of affairs. If they are inclined to view the matter any other wise then philosophically, they have but to reflect that it is due in part to their own premature urging that Gen. BURNSIDE was forced to enter upon a winter campaign. No greater injustice could be done Gen. BURNSIDE than to measure his ability and skill as a commander by the result of Saturday's engagement. If he can be allowed to prosecute the war according to his own inclinations he will prove most satisfactorily that he is the man for the place. So long as the opinion of any impatient and inexperienced public is taken as a basis upon which to found military operations, just so long will misfortunes and blunders attend the conduct of the war.

With few exceptions, the Union regiments engaged in the fight last Saturday fought gallantly. The men marched up to the enemy's fortifications in face of a concentrated and deadly fire. They stood their ground for hours, and until it was evident that a breach could not be made without the sacrifice of two-thirds of their number, when they were ordered to fall back to a more tenable position.

As will be seen by the figures, the Fifth Army Corps, Gen. BUTTERFIELD's, sustained a heavy loss. The corps was stationed on the right of the line. The three divisions comprising the corps, crossed the three upper pontoon bridges, simultaneously, at about 2 P. M. The object was to reinforce SUMNER, who had been fighting with his troops since morning. It was at last decided to reinforce SUMNER's troops, and with that view GRIFFIN's Division was ordered to the left to take the place of FRENCH's Division, HUMPHREY's to the centre to relieve HANCOCK's and SYKES' Division of Regulars to the right. At 4 P. M., the corps, with the exception of SYKES' Division, which was ordered to hold its position and not fire unless attacked in force, was hotly engaged with the enemy. The firing which was rapid on both sides, was continued until dark. At night we held the ground occupied by us in the early part of the day. The corps did not gain ground, neither did it lose any. SYKES' Division suffered principally from the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters. They made one bold charge, however, toward night, and caused the advancing columns of the rebels on the right to beat a hasty retreat. According to the official returns the Fifth Corps lost in killed, wounded and missing 2,434 men.

Capt. Tucker, acting on Gen. Butterfield's Staff, was shot in the arm, the ball entering above the wrist and passing through the arm.

Major Kirkland, also of Gen. Butterfield's Staff, had his horse shot under him.

Col. James Barnes, commanding the First Brigade, had two horses shot under him.

An aid attached to Gen. Humphrey's Staff was killed. Gen. Humphrey himself had a horse shot under him.

The casualties in Gen. Sykes' Division are as follows:

Officers Killed—Capt. McLandbury, Seventeenth United States, shot through the head.

Officers Wounded—Lieut. A. R. Benedict, Fourth United States, in breast; Lieut. J. F. Sensel, Fourth United States, in hip; Lieut. James McKinn, Sixth United States, in back; Capt. James K. Lawrence, Eleventh United States, in neck; Lieut. J. Kennington, Eleventh United States, in right shoulder; Lieut. A. Q. Hewben, Seventh United States, missing.

Enlisted Men—First Brigade—Killed, 4; slightly wounded, 25; seriously wounded, 12; mortally wounded, 3; missing, 8. Second Brigade—killed, 11; slightly wounded, 58; severely wounded, 53; missing, 13. Third Brigade—Slightly wounded, 5; severely wounded, 1; missing, 27. Battery I, Fifth United States Artillery—wounded, 1. Grand total—228.

GRIFFIN's Division lost in killed, wounded and missing over 1,100 men. Lieut. Ross, of Gen. GRIFFIN's Staff, had his horse shot under him.

WHIT.

CENTRE GRAND DIVISION, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, Dec. 19, 1862.

A number of our men were detailed again yesterday to cross the river under a flag of truce to bury the Union dead.

By aid of a glass the rebels can be distinctly seen upon the field and behind their fortifications. Since the recent battle they have made no active demonstrations. Two regiments of rebel infantry occupy the town.

This morning a number of ladies crossed the river at Fredericksburgh, under a flag of truce, and took the cars for Aquia Creek, thence the boat to Washington.

Two deserters, who came into camp yesterday, agree in the statement that much dissatisfaction is expressed by the rebel authorities because the Commanding General did not order the town of Fredericksburgh to be shelled Sunday, when our forces were massed in the streets. They also state that a Court of Inquiry will be instituted to investigate the matter.

There is no appearance of an advance of the Union forces at present. WHIT.

The Crossing of the River—The Wounded—Estimate of Our Forces, &c.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1862.

The entire portion of the Union army that passed over the river to engage the enemy, recrossed to the northern bank last night and this morning. Several intimations were current yesterday that the movement was to take place, but it is believed that Gen. BURNSIDE did not decide upon giving the order until 9 P. M. A half an hour later SUMNER's Grand Division commenced recrossing. Gen. HOOKER's Grand Division followed, the Division of Regulars, under command of Gen. SYKES, bringing up the rear. The retrograde movement was under the management of HOOKER. At 7 A. M. the pickets, who kept their position at the front until the main army had left the town, retired slowly toward the river, which was crossed by the last man at 7:30 A. M. The artillery and ammunition trains were all safely transferred to the northern side. Not a single accident occurred. When the army had passed over, the pontoon bridges were taken up. It is regarded as a singular and fortunate circumstance that the enemy did not shell the town yesterday, when it was occupied by our troops. Such a course would certainly have been followed by a fearful carnage.

The movement of last night was conducted with so much quiet that the enemy was doubtless unaware of what had transpired until our pickets withdrew this morning. During the night he fired perhaps a half dozen rounds. This morning early a few shots were fired from our guns.

All the wounded that could be found in the place were removed to this side. It is not improbable that some few who crept into out of the way places were left to fall into the hands of the enemy.

The troops are now encamped on the same ground they occupied before going to Fredericksburgh. What the next movement of the army will be, and when that movement will take place, is a very difficult point to decide.

Our loss in the late battle of Fredericksburgh is estimated to be 12,000 killed, wounded and missing. Gen. GRIFFIN's Division lost over 1,100 by the official returns. Gen. HUMPHREY's Division sustained a loss of about 1,100. In Gen. SYKES' Division of regulars 200 were killed outright. A large number of the killed were left on the field of battle, it being impossible to remove them on account of the enemy's sharpshooters. The troops are deeply sensible as to the extent of our defeat, but refrain from expressing any opinion in regard to the cause. They are ready and willing to make another attempt upon the rebels whenever called upon to do so. WHIT.

CASUALTIES AT FREDERICKSBURGH.

Fifth Army Corps.

The following is an official list of the casualties in the First Brigade, (Col. JAMES BARNES,) Second Division, Fifth Army Corps, with the exception of those in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania:

TWENTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK.

Capt B F Harris, Co K—head
Lieut T Cook, Co C—head.
H Buhre, Co A—breast.
W Doyle, Co A—thigh.
R Gobey, Co A—leg.
T Riley, Co A—leg.
T Malady, Co A—shoulder.
Sergt W Kennedy, Co B—side.
J Kennedy, Co B—shoulder.
J Goff, Co B—arm.
Wm Everhard, Co B—face.
A Dowling, Co B—missing.
Sergt J C Martin, Co C—ribs and back.
Corp J Hedden Co C—ribs.
Corp J McManus, Co C—hand.
J Kelly, Co C—breast.
Ed Lovely, Co C—hand.
Jas Hill, Co C—face.
Thos Lee, Co C—face.
M Smith, Co C—breast.
Sergt J Relean, Co D—foot.
Sergt W Neill, Co D—killed.
Dennis Kelly, Co D—breast.
J O'Brien, Co D—hand.
Sergt B Curran, Co D—shoulder.
Sergt G McMurtrie, Co F—breast.
Corp W F Smith, Co F—leg.
J Archibald, Co F—wrist.
Thos Sherry, Co F—leg.
P McQuade, Co F—missing.
Sergt E Erichson, Co G—face.
Sergt J Welch, Co G—dangerously.
Corp F McCoombs, Co G—missing.
W Cash, Co G—ankle.
Sergt J O'Neill, Co H—head.
P McGinnis, Co I—arm.
Jas Hurly, Co I—arm.
J Conway, Co K—head.
T Kenney, Co K—neck.
H Solomon, Co K—hand.

FIRST MICHIGAN.

Lt-Col I C Abbott—face.
Capt I B Kennedy, Co D—killd
1st Lieut Marion F Bishop, Co E—breast, mortal.
2d Lieut Frank B Rice, Co F—leg amputated.
2d Lieut John Bedford, Co E—thigh, serious.
2d Lieut Colin McDougall, Co B—shoulder.
2d Lieut Wm Robinson, Co G—breast.
Silas Deo, Co A—killed.
John G Frank, Co E—killed.
Sergt Chas Stehman, Co F—killed.
John Sutton, Co F—killed.
1st Sergt Wm A Biddlecomb, Co B—killed.
Corp E Newell, Co H—killed.
Wm Kuntz, Co I—killed.
C H Manly, Co A—shoulder.
Eug. DeWolf, Co. A.
Louis Labran, Co B—leg.
Chas H Sager, Co B—leg.
S J Moore. Co B—knee.
Corp R North, Co C—leg.
Nicholas Baker, Co C.
Geo Meade, Co C—leg and breast, amputated.
Lieut J Stephen, Co H—leg.
John Wahl, Co K—head.
Pat O'Brien, Co C—fingers.
Edward Rogers, Co. C.
Alfred Wilson, Co C.
Wm. Seigle, Co C—hand.
Geo Ferester, Co C.
Corp L Born, Co E—should.
John Pulhemus, Co E—leg.
Thos Stewart, Co F—should.
Jos Phillips, Co F—hand.
1st Sergt Jas F Russell, Co G—breast.
1st Sergt Thos Palmer, Co G—arm.
1st Sergt Wm Frost, Co G—head.
Corp J O'Connor, Co G—leg.
D P Eastman, Co G—should.
John Heath, Co G—head.
F W Whalt, Co H—hand.
H Abbott, Co G—thigh.
Corp E F Hart, Co H—breast
B Shuppe, Co I—abdomen.
Wm Smith. Co I—fingers.
Sergt R Neigle, Co K—leg.
Corp C S Mills, Co K—breast.
S Karr, Co K—shoulder.
J N Tower, Co K—fingers.

SECOND MAINE REGIMENT.

Sergt Chas Bridges, Co B—leg
Chas S Morris, Co B—face
Corp J McKeene, Co C—arm
H Crocker, Co C—missing
S G Melcher, Co C—missing
Archibald Cambell, D—arm
V E Keene, Co D—Deafened by bursting of shell
Cop S D Benson, Co A—face
Warren H Orcutt, Co A—leg
Peter Carney, Co A—leg
A H Goodfrey, Co A—leg
E D Kent—legs, slightly
Sergt J E Anderson, Co A—arm
J F Black, Co A—missing
Wm Patterson, Co E—breast
John Wallace, Co E—fingers
Corp J F Hawthorn, Co F—lez
B F York, Co F—leg amp
Patrick Welch, Co G—leg
Patrick Casey, Co G—hand
Patrick Hamersbury, Co G—arm
C H Ellison, Co G—abdomen
H H Moore, Co G—side
W J Robinson, Co G—head
A B Frazier, Co G—leg
C S Lovejoy, Co G—arm
John V Jorden, Co H—both thighs
H J Emery Co H—shoulder
S D Hurd, Co H—breast, arm, finger
Jno Hannun, Co H—shoulder
Corp Thos Stokes, Co I—finger
J Murray, Co I—seriously
Geo W Young, Co I—hand
Sergt John Sawyer, Co K—foot
Stephen Frye, Co K—hand
Jos Winslow, Co K—face and neck

THIRTEENTH NEW-YORK.

Col E G Marshal—breast and neck
Adjt J C Hedges—arm
First Lt J Hutchinson, Co A—thigh
Corp George Curtis, Co A—leg
Robt Donelson, Co A—missing
Corp Wm Glasgow, Co A—breast
Lyman May, Co A—arm
H Cusick, Co B—thigh.
E Feustermaker, Co B—missing.
N Mitchell, Co B—missing.
1st Segt G Spoor, Co C—chest
Segt L Keoing, Co C—head.
Jacob Miller, Co C—killed.
Jacob Pieifer, Co C—chest.
Jos. Ainsmire, Co C—head.
B Seaman, Co C—head.
Geo Klinhaus, Co C—arm.
Ernst Meinich, Co C—leg.
Lawrence Ruby, Co C—chest
Julius Kleister, Co C—arm.
Frank Faus, Co C—breast.
Christian Faber, Co C—foot.
Chas Kreiser, Co C—head.
N Shuburt Co C—head.
Jacob Glass, Co C—hand and back.
R Parmlee, Co D—killed.
Joel Soles, Co D—killed.
Michael Tool, Co D—foot.
Edward Tool, Co D—head.
John Jewett, Co D—arm.
Mayer William, Co D—neck.
J H Holiday, Co D—face.
Samuel Hull, Co D—face.
J D Clickner, Co K—foot, slight.
J Clickner, Co K—shoulder, slight.
W Connelly, Co K—hand, slight.
J Gilbert, Co K—killed.
John Stoddard, Co A—forearm
Chas Vazo, Co A—ear and scalp
Wm Williams—missing
Sec Lt E F Hamilton, Co B—breast
First Segt E G Richardson, Co B—breast
Corp M H Fitch, Co B—head
C F Avery, Co B—head
J Ash, Co B—shoulder
J McLaughlin, Co D—leg.
John Keefe, Co D—thigh.
Wm Leland, Co D—missing.
B Turley, Co D—missing.
Corp E Pollard, Co E—ankle
N. J. Clark, Co E—hand.
R Fitz Simmons Co E—missing.
Jas E Canty, Co F—foot.
Sergt T Claven, Co G—leg.
Corp O Smith, Co G—head.
H S Potter, Co G—thigh.
Capt W Abbott, Co H—face.
Corp S C Fairchild—hand.
Thos. Kennedy, Co H—arm.
Henry Miller, Co H—arm.
James Shea, Co H—arm.
2d Lieut J M Richardson, Co I—head.
Corp Geo Clark, Co I—thigh
Irving Collens, Co I—face.
Sergt H Sturges, Co K—side
Sergt Ed Scott, Co K—face.
Rich'd Barnum, Co K—leg.
Henry L Bridgman, Co K—leg amputated.
Benj F Baker, Co K—face.
Bobert Bell, Co K—killed.
P Lipp, Co K—arm, slight.
W. Martin, Co K—side.
J Weir, Co K—side.
J Wesley, Co K—arm, slight.
G Richardson, Co K—foot, severe.

TWENTY-SECOND MASSACHUSETTS.

2d Lt Edwin C Bennett, Co E—head, severely.
2d Lt R Smith, S S—contusion on shoulder.
D Barry, Co A—head and neck, seriously.
H E Burton, Co A—slightly, missing.
W A Currier, Co B—seriously, missing.
P Enwright, Co B—in groin, seriously.
W Flynn, Co B—missing.
T Flood, Co B—missing.
J Stetson, Co B—missing.
Sgt J Rock, Co C—severe flesh wound in leg.
Sgt L S Crane, Co. C—severe flesh wound in thigh.
B F Brown, Co C—bruise on hip.
C G Lincoln, Co C—face, severely.
G A Perry, Co C—missing.
V C Smith, Co C—head, slightly.
Corp J H Moser, Co D—leg.
J D Collins, Co D—rib broken.
J T Maynard, Co D—foot.
H Poole, Co D—killed.
W F Pope—missing.
Sgt D Morrissey, Co E—head, severely.
A Ayer, Co E—head, slightly.
Stephen W Fitts, Co H—contusion in chest
Sergt Wm Bruce, Co I—leg, slight
Sergt Silas H Holman, Co I—missing
Corp Bartholomew Clancy, Co I—shoulder, slightly
Corp P T Gillette, Co I—thigh
Lyman Ball, Co I—hand, slight
Alonzo Hartford, Co I—leg, slight
Lewis S. Stevins, Co I—hip, severely
Sergt Daniel Walker, Co K—wrist, slightly
Corp Chas E Anderson, Co K—wrist, slightly
P Curly, Co E—hip.
J Hustter, Co E—left breast, slightly.
J Morgan, Co E—right arm.
Geo W Pearl, Co E—leg, slightly.
J Richardson, Co E—slight bruise on abdomen.
Corp W B Smith, Co F—left thumb shot off.
Rodney N Flagg, Co F—shoulder, severely.
M J Griffin, Co F—hand, slight.
W H Mudgett, Co F—lung, dangerously.
T Murray, Co F—missing.
Sgt J H Buxton, Co G—head, severely.
Corp G B Smith, Co G—missing.
T Branigan, Co G—missing.
H C Gardner, Co G—side, slight.
F G Haberland, Co G—slight contusion on side.
L T Kidder, Co G—finger, slight.
A Toole, Co G—missing.
A Weatherhead, Co G—left side, slight.
Sgt J M Allen, Co H—shoulder, slightly.
W C Craig, Co H—foot, severely.
Hugh Gilligan, Co K—contusion on shoulder
Wm F Norcross, Co K—back, slight
Michael Quigley, Co K—head, slight
John Timony, Co K—back, slight
Sergt Nathan W Haynes, S S—leg, severely
Ezra W Chapman, S S—thigh, severely
Walter Crafts, S S—thigh, slight
A D Neal, S S—leg, slight
Sewal D Richardson, S S—finger
Walter Steele, S S—thigh, severely

EIGHTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Capt Geo C Ruby, Co B—supposed to be killed
2d Lt. Jas B Hancock, Co A—supposed to be killed
Capt Jos W Collingwood, Co H—thigh
Capt W H Winsor—Co F—head
Capt Lewis N Tucker, Co A—arm
Capt Chas H Drew, Co D—leg
First Lieut W G Hewins, Co B—leg
Second Lieut Wm S Walker, Co H—thigh
Second Lieut Albert W Sturdy, Co K—foot
Second Lieut Erastus W Everson, Co B—leg
Second Lieut Wm W Hemenway, Co I—leg
Sergt Eli Atwood, Co C—killed
E L Conant, Co I—killed
C Thompson, Co C—leg.
M Morse, Co C—breast.
Earle Smith, Co C—leg.
G Swift, Co C—hand.
James Bennett, Co C—leg.
George Mann, Co C—leg.
Sergt R H Holmes, Co D—side.
Corp H O Thomas, Co D—forearm.
Corp H M Warren, Co D—knee.
J H Briggs, Co D—knee.
A W Cole, Co D—wrist.
E S Chase, Co D—foot.
J K Cushman, Co D—hand.
J C Gifford, Co D—leg.
W Holmes, Co D—leg.
L Hammond, Co D—foot.
M Perkins, Co D.
J R Pratt, Co D.
C C Medding, Co D.
M Reed, Co D.
H Shaw, Co D.
C D Shaw, Co D—arm.
S M Ryder, Co D.
C D Snow, Co D.
Color-Sergt M Mullen, Co E—foot.
W Loney, Co E—thigh.
Henry H Gardner, Co G.
John Lewis, Co G.
Jacob Maxim, Co G—thigh broken.
Richard F O'Connell, Co G.
Hiram F Sherman, Co G.
Edward Southworth, Co G.
Abner L Stetson, Co G.
Sergt Timothy McCarty, Co H—hand.
Sergt. Levi Hawks, Co H—thigh.
Corp Caleb Howland, Co H—hand.
Corp Andrew W Russell, Co H—thigh.
Corp Daniel Dwyer, Co H—wrist.
Corp John E Howe, Co H—head.
Charles Aikins, Co H—arm.
D O'Corbin, Co H—hand.
G N R Cousins, Co H—arm.
P Fuller, Co H—hand.
H A Hixon, Co H—arm.
F M Howe, Co H—hip.
C W Simpson, Co H—arm.
Cyrus D Tewksbury, Co H—thigh.
Sergt C T Hanly, Co I—knee.
Sergt E K Bly, Co I—arm.
Corp E B Lake—Co I—shoulder and side.
H W Barnes, Co I—leg.
W M E Adams, Co I—hand.
A Barton, Co I—leg.
J Foster, Co I—arm.
J Head, Co I—arm.
G R Reed, Co I—foot.
Corp Walter Weston, Co E—killed
Frederick G Pruden, Co F—killed
John H Keyes, Co F—killed
Lucas Longendycker, Co G—killed
Edward Turner, Co H—killed
Sergt H H Hosmer, Co A—hand
Jacob Doremus, Co A—hand
Edward Harrington, Co A—arm
John Bryant, Co A—breast
Thos Curran, Co A—breast
Henry Keyes, Co A—ankle
George Wixon, Co A—leg
Andrew Hall, Co A—hand
Thos Ford, Co B—hand
Patrick O'Donnell, Co B—hand
John Dolan, Co B—leg
Color Corp Edmund Whatley, Co B—leg
Thos H Griffin, Co B—neck
F Lace, Co E—arm.
A Soule, Co E—leg.
Seth C Vickery, Co E—leg broken
Truman Clark, Co E.
Howland S Bonney, Co E.
Thomas F Weatherly, Co E—hand.
Eugene S Covert, Co E.
B Soule, Co F—leg.
J Clements, Co F—leg amputated.
A Hill, Co F—leg amputated.
A Miller, Co F—leg.
M Nolan, Co F—foot.
E R Tripp, Co F—hand.
Color-Corp N H F Richardson, Co F—hand.
D Leahy, Co F—head.
Sergt W Bates, Co G—head.
Corp J W Nelson, Co G—side.
John D Damon, Co G.
B Battles, Co G—hand.
H Chandler, Co G—severely.
John E Cullen, Co G.
C H Damon, Co G.
J E Damon, Co G.
William E Damon, Co G.
J D Gardner, Co G—dangerously.
F H Smith, Co I—hand.
J White, Co I—face and leg.
Sergt. Jas. Chubbuck, Co K.
Corp W D Smith, Co K—hand.
J Q Jacobs, Co K—arm.
Edward Cairn, Co K—arm.
H F Packard, Co K—arm.
A Hayward, Co K—arm.
P. O'Herlintz, Co K—shoulder.
N S Barry, Co K—hand.
P Kennedy, Co K—leg.
Color Corp G H Stevens, Co G—thigh.
Charles Tolman, Co G—dangerously.
Eugene Whitney, Co G.
Corp Washington King, Co E—thigh.
Corp Dennis Holland, Co A—missing.
T Donovan, Co A—missing.
P Clapp, Co A—missing.
L Blake, Co A—missing.
Isaac Reed, Co A—missing.
Corp Jacob S Burgess, Co E—missing.
L S Weston, Co E—missing.
C F Drake, Co E—missing.
Isaac C Whittemore, Co F—missing.
W A Richardson, Co. I—missing.
N W Witherell, Co I—missing.
Corp Darius R Clark, Co D—missing.
A Young, Co D—missing.

Following is an official list of casualties in the Third Brigade, Col. T. B. W. STOCKTON commanding, Second Division, Fifth Army Corps:

TWELFTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Killed.

Capt Wm H Hoagland, Co D
Corp Jno Warner, Co H

Wounded.

Alex Bentley, Co A—sever'y
Richd O'Brien, Co B—sever'ly
Colorbearer Wm Horan, Co B—slightly
Fred Pratts, Co B—severely
Henry E Ackerly, Co C—severely
Peter Chebean, Co B—slightly
J McC Mason, Co F—severely
Jno Thornton, Co G—slightly
Maxwell McCallen, Co G—slightly
Corp Wm McManus, Co H—slightly
Lieut E Drake, Co I—slightly
Sergt Webb, Co I—slightly
Corp Jno McGraw, Co K—slightly

Missing in Action.

Geo S Braisted, Co B
Chas Minott, Co B
W Thompson, Co C
Leander Miller, Co C
Chas H Betts, Co D
Frank Donnelly, Co D
Jno Manchester, Co H

SEVENTEENTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Wounded.

Capt A. M Whaley—head
Capt M J Kelly—head
Adjt G J Wilson—knee
Isaac Craft, Co A—left hand
Thomas Topping, Co B—leg, slightly
1st Sergt Carman, Co C—thigh, severely
Thos Haley, Co C—shoulder and arm
Ed Rate, Co C—w'd unk'own
J O'Neil, Co D—foot, slight
A Reynolds, Co F—leg, slight
Geo Aylts, Co F—contusion of the breast
Corp McIlvenye, Co G—both arms and lower jaw taken
Sergt Clancey, Co H—shell wound in breast
J Andrews, Co A—missing
W M Wood, Co B—missing
J G Loomis Co H—missing
L Doyle, Co K—missing

FORTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Killed.

Sergt Robert Orr, Co A
Dennis Canadee, Co D

Wounded.

Lieut-Col Freeman Conner—arm
2d Lieut Chas Kelly—face, slightly
2d Lieut A. N. Husted—leg, slightly
2d Lieut Horace Riggs—head, slightly
Sergt J B Stoone, Co A—arm, severely
Wm H Cochrane, Co A—foot and face, severely
W McMahon, Co A—leg, severely
James McCutcheon, Co A—hand, slight
Wm J Bordan, Co B—finger amputated
Isaac H Isaacs, Co B—finger amputated
Perry Latham, Co B—finger amputated
Saml McCormick, Co B—both legs, severely
Jeremiah Scott, Co B—hand, severely
Patrick Ryan, Co B—hand, severely
Alex Penny, Co. C—leg amputated
J K Giddings, Co C—leg, severely
Fred Mitchell, Co C—leg, severely
George C Raymond, Co C—head, severely
Corp E Mead, Co C—head, slightly
A. J. Cole, Co C—foot, slightly
S J Eaton, Co C—foot, slightly
C W Taylor, Co C—hand, slightly
Geo R Hunter, Co C—head, slightly
J T Johnson, Co C—head, slightly
Wm A Herrick, Co C—breast, slightly
Adjt Harris Kelly—arm

FORTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Wounded.

C H Beal, Co D, badly, wrist
Corp Jeff Carr, Co D, leg
E Thorp, Co D, head
G W Gasnee, Co D, side
Sergt G V Tenbrook, Co D, leg
G McBlain, Co E, leg
Corp R F Buchanan, Co F, shoulder
J Hiller, Co F, thumb off
Smith Risley, Co F, missing
James Bain, Co G, missing
W J Dollar, Co G, missing
T R Dapers, Co G, missing
A Herbert, Co G, missing
Corp Wm Goodman, Co H, leg
John Mayor, Co H, severely
Sergt Jas H Bomas, Co I, hand, slight
J Starkings, Co K, leg
J Nevins, Co K, leg and hand
Harvey Parker, Co K, miss'g

EIGHTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Killed.

G Robinson, Co A
F Lindsay, Co B
J H Topper, Co B
H Perry, Co E
Sergt Haldcrman, Co K

Wounded.

Geo C Smith, Co I—leg
J Thompson, Co G—hand
T Crutchlow, Co G—hand
A Nurse, Co B—hand
H Bovie, Co B—neck
D K Best, Co B—leg
G K Green, Co B—arm
G P Libble, Co B—breast
T H Couse, Co B—foot, severe
J Hoffman, Co D—leg, severe
E Haggerty, Co. E—hand, slightly
J M Hodge, Co F—arm, slightly
W C Rhoads, Co F—shoulder, severe
M J Pee, Co F—slight
M. H Bevelhanner, Co F—hip, severe
Lieut McGill, Co F—foot and side, slightly
J Jolly, Co G—side, slightly
P Grace, Co G—elbow, slightly
F Vogen, Co G—leg, slightly
B Briggs, Co G—neck, slightly
T Purdy, Co G—neck, slightly
W F Wentworth, Co C—leg, slightly
Lieut Foster, Co H—foot, slightly
Lieut Reed, Co K—foot, slightly
L Gibbard, Co K—hand, slightly
Capt Sell, Co I—hand, slightly
Geo Harps, Co I—slight
P Dustin, Co I—back

SIXTEENTH MICHIGAN.

Killed.

Theo Bullock, Co D
Sergt Wm Patton, Co E
Lewis Recht, Co H

Wounded.

Capt T J Mahan, Co D—abdomen
Lieut Thos F Hughes, Co H—arm
Color Sergt H Wigman, Co A—head
Arm Brecham, Co A—arm
John Cole, Co A—hand
B Eichenbergh, Co A—mis'g
John Elbut, Co A—missing
Elisha Moses, Co C—leg
J McKie, Co C—head
Sam Halstead, Co C—hand
Corp M C Miller, Co C—groin
Chas Martin, Co C—hand
Sergt F Gager, Co F—arm

SIXTEENTH MICHIGAN VOLUNTEERS.

Corp James Morton, Co E—missing
Fred Luderous, Co F—missing
Sergt Sylvester Ostrander, Co G—arm, slightly
Chas Schaibel, Co G—missing
Harvey Gordon, Co G—missing
Chas. Hook, Co G—missing
Jacob Miller, Co G—missing
Corp Robert Nash, Co H—breast
George Brown, Co H—shoulder
John Daly, Co H—back
Walter Dasson, Co H—leg
George Ervay, Co H—leg
Wm Lampkey, Co H—thigh
Daniel Oneil, Co H—hand
George Renker, Co H—breast
Thos Freley, Co H—breast
Corp Alvin E Worden, Co I—head
Corp John Ferrigan, Co I—head
Wm Leighton, Co I—breast
Fred Missner, Co I—hip
Jno Bradford, Co I—foot
Newton Dennison, Co I—leg
Patrick Gill, Co I—arm
Corp Laphans, B S S—head
James Cotter, B S S—hand

TWENTIETH MAINE VOLUNTEERS.

Killed.

Seth D Woodward, Co B
Corp Geo E Staples, Co C
Henry A Chamberlin, Co D
P Edward Egart, Co K

Wounded.

Edgar Shates, Co A—head
Corp Wm H Low, Co A—nose
Chas E Avery, Co A—neck
A Ellis, Co D—side
H Dunlap, Co F—forefinger
Orlando Flag, Co G—foot

Continued on Eighth Page.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The Expedition of Gen. Hovey into Mississippi.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Mouth of the Coldwater, Mississippi, Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1862.

The place from which I date this, might, instead of the above, be termed, "In the deepest mudhole, in the midst of the wildest swamp in the most uncivilized portion of Mississippi"—it has all these characteristics and many others equally undesirable. The particular point at which this command is encamped is shown on a map at the spot where the Coldwater River debouches into the Tallahatchee, some forty miles east, or nearly so, from the Mississippi River.

Some eight days ago Gen. Hovey received orders to leave Helena with a force of—cavalry, infantry and artillery—with a view of making a demonstration toward Price's left, while Gen. Sherman, from Memphis, and Gen. Grant, from La Grange, advanced upon his front. This was the programme, but what has been done by the other two columns, I do not know, as we are as completely isolated from the world here as if we were in the centre of the Great Desert—probably, however, ere this, you have received the information that Grant has moved upon Price's works with the success that usually attends that gentleman's efforts.

Embarking on steamers at Helena one sunny morning, we found ourselves the same evening 20 miles below, at a point on the Mississippi shore called Delta—a point so named from a formation made by the Yazoo and Coldwater rivers. The desolate bank of the river was soon after aglow with camp fires, and an hour later a clear moon looked down upon the whole force, wrapped in blankets and slumber.

At daylight the next morning a heavy cavalry force pushed forward under Gen. Washburne, and soon after infantry and artillery and wagons were creeping along slowly in their rear. As we left, the only residence at Delta—an immense flat-boat—was fired, and from that time until we reached the Coldwater, the flames that licked up the unpretending flat-boat, were reflected along every mile of our march. A half mile from the river we entered a swamp, from which we only emerged at rare intervals, and in which we are still lingering. After the column was well under way I rode ahead, and some ten miles from the river came to a rise of ground upon which was a cotton plantation, owned by a Dr. Hull. A fine residence, surrounded by negro quarters, stood in a pleasant grove of trees, while the cleared land ran straight back for a distance of two miles, by a half mile or so in width. So remote from the world, it seemed the very birth place of the genius of quietness; although from the appearance of the place, when I reached it, it seemed as if the presiding spirit of the place had been ousted by desolation.

A woolly-head or two peered timidly around the corners of the log buildings; a large, stolid negress sat upon the door-step of her shanty, and with her head leaning upon her hands, gazed without interest as I rode up. The yard in front of the house was strewn with broken furniture, fragments of clothing, bedding and small piles of cotton. Inside the house I found no one. Muddy feet had thronged each room, while shattered trunks and bureaus with their contents scattered over the floor told the objects of the visit. In the parlor were several fine paintings and crayons, evidently the work of some school girl of more than ordinary genius; an elegantly finished piano stood at one side of this room, and upon it lay a book of bound music stamped with the owner's name. The name upon the music book and that upon the crayons was the same—Mary T——.

"Who is Mary T—— ?" I inquired of the negress.

"Dat was missus' name 'fore she married Mars' Hull," was the reply.

The first night we camped at about 10 o'clock, twenty miles from Delta. Our camping ground was exactly upon the road, with thick, impenetrable canebrakes filling the gloomy recesses of the cypress swamp on both sides. Dipping water from the mud-holes just stirred up by the wheels of the heavy artillery and baggage wagons, we made some coffee, drank it with the accompaniment of hard crackers, posted a few pickets in front and rear, and then sought such sleep as the ground, tired nature and freezing cold weather would admit.

There is a silence about these swamps that is mournful. It does not seem like repose, but is rather like the stillness that reigns over a graveyard. Night here has no voices; day is as tongueless as a vault. No squirrel chatters from some high limb; no birds rival with each other in song; even the tall green canes do not break the stillness with a rustle, but stand as void of motion and sound as the brown cypresses that surround them.

The next morning, more coffee and mud for liquids, and more "hard tack" for solids, and then the column moved on. About noon we struck the bank of the Coldwater, thirty miles from the Mississippi River, at a point occupied, or formerly so, as a plantation, by a man named Hill. Here, exactly upon the bank of the river, is a fine brick residence, and close by it a wooden vault, surmounted with a cross, in which sleeps the late owner of the three thousand acres, by which we had been passing for miles.

I rode in the yard, and accosted a smart-looking, ringletted negro.

"Where's your master?"

"Dar he is," said he, pointing to the wooden vault.

"Where's your mistress?"

"Ain't got none, 'cept Miss Mattie; Ole Mars' never had any wife."

"Who is Miss Mattie?"

"Ole Mars' daughter. She's gwine down to her gardeen's, an' dais nobody at home but niggers."

Old Hill, when a boy, was apprenticed to a tanner, served out his time, went into business, worked and saved and speculated until he found himself the owner of a fine residence and plantation, two hundred negroes, and more gold and silver than he knew what to do with. He was never married, but had an illegitimate child whom he educated, and who, at his death, became sole heir to all his wealth. Two weeks ago he fell a victim to a prevalent Southern complaint—whisky—died, and was gathered to his mother dust.

The house had been turned inside out. A fine bureau was broken to pieces, $1,200 which it contained abstracted, and all the private papers of the late owner scattered over the yard. While there the yard was filled with soldiers, who amused themselves by pitching the bedding out of the window, smashing in windows with the butts of their muskets, and driving their bayonets into the carved panels of a costly canopied bedstead that occupied the best room of the house.

When we left there was not a thing that grunted, squeaked or bellowed left alive on the plantation. Two miles further down I came to a log house where the "Gardeen" lived, and I dismounted to pay my respects to "Miss Mattie." She was chatty, young and tolerably good-looking, took her losses with a tolerably good grace, gave little alternations of sunshine and showers as the mood ruled her, and avowed her determination never to marry anything but a Secessionist.

That night we encamped here, and since that time have amused ourselves principally by devising ways and means to get dry as fast as we get wet; which, considering the fact that it rains heavily twelve hours out of every fourteen, is an operation of considerable magnitude.

The cavalry force, under Gen. Washburne, pushed forward, and the second day after leaving struck the Mississippi Central Railroad at a point five miles above Grenada. Here they found the enemy in force and fortified, but before leaving they cut the track in three places, burnt two bridges, and then fell back upon the railroad leading from Memphis to Grenada, at a point called Hardee's Station, where they so effectually disabled the track, that it will require six weeks to repair it. They then fell back within twelve miles of this place, and yesterday proceeded to Panola on the same road, where they burnt several hundred yards of bridging and trestle work, and then fell back in safety to their former position.

In all this march—one unexampled in length for this same time—they only had one skirmish with the rebels. This occurred at the crossing of a tributary of the Tallahatchie called Loch-na-fra-ta-fa, where a small squad of rebels attempted to dispute their passage. A few shots from a light howitzer battery sent the chivalry into the canebrakes with a loss to them of a few prisoners, and without any to us.

Dispatches—the first sent—are about to leave for Helena, and I must close. Will write more at length of operations as soon as possible.

GALWAY.

INTERESTING FROM CHICAGO.

The Message and its Reception—Real Estate—Sorghum Culture—Chicago Historical Society—An Observatory—Military—Business.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Chicago, Saturday, Dec. 13, 1862.

The President's Message is generally well received, except, as a matter of course, by the Pro-Slavery politicians. The friends of the President, however, are of opinion that he ought to follow Jackson's example—block out his veins and get some Livingston to elaborate them, as in the case of the celebrated Nullification Proclamation.

As a sign of the times it may be noticed that there have been quite extensive movements in real estate in this city recently. Since the crash of 1857, when almost every one was in for real property, generally covered with a substantial mortgage, but little has been done in this line except to close out old scores. The general disaster which befell the entire West, involving alike city and country, it would seem, ought to have taught us a lesson, and learned us wisdom. But before we get well over the effects the spirit of speculation rises up again, and, although the full fever is not upon us yet, the symptoms are very decided. The redundancy of currency, and the prosperity of trade, are inducing many to turn their attention to real estate, as an outlet for their surplus means. In this city, in many instances, outlying and unproductive lots have advanced from fifty to one hundred per cent., and are changing hands quite rapidly. It may be that we are entering another era of speculation.

I have from time to time given what information I became possessed of in relation to the important subject of sugar production in the West. The cultivation of the cane in this section has now assumed a national importance, and we may place its productions third upon the list of those derived directly from the soil—wheat and corn alone being in excess of it in point of value. A convention of those engaged in sorghum culture was held at Rockford, in this State, which was largely attended, and much valuable information was elicited. Many have gone largely into the business. J. H. Smith, of Adams County, reports the making of four tons of sugar, besides a large quantity of syrup; H. Spalding, of Ogle County, made 3,000 gallons syrup; O. N. Brainard, of Marion, Iowa, 3,600 gallons, and a large number of others reported from 1,500 to 2,500 gallons each.

There appears to be quite a difference, in the yield per gallon, of the juice of the cane, as well as in the cost of manufacturing syrup. The lowest reported was 6½ gallons to one, and the highest at 13. The general average would be about 8½—7 occurring more frequently than any other number. The lowest cost of manufacturing per gallon was 5, 8-10, and the highest 15. The average would be about 10. This difference arises, undoubtedly, from the difference in machinery, and the facilities possessed by the manufacturers and the quality made. Mr. P. W. Gates, of Chicago, reported that he could manufacture at four cents per gallon, when making 1,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. The crop of this year, in Illinois, will be worth $2,500,000 to our people, and keep just so much money at home. So you will observe it is a most fortunate, as well as economical circumstance, that we are thus enabled to produce our own saccharines.

There is no reason why sorghum and imphee may not be profitably grown in New-York, as well as here. In Illinois, the product is about 250 gallons per acre—worth, after deducting cost, at least $75. This throws corn, or wheat, or any other agricultural staple, entirely into the shade.

One of our most important local institutions is the Chicago Historical Society. It has now been in existence six years, and during that time has collected a mass of documents and facts in relation to the Northwest, which forms one of the best and most comprehensive libraries of the kind in the country.

The importance of institutions of this character cannot be well overestimated. We as a people, have been altogether too careless about the preservation of the records of our past, and much that should have been perpetuated is even now lost beyond recovery. But within a few years past an interest has been awakened upon this subject, and institutions like the Chicago Historical Society have been the result. Its Sixth Anniversary, which was celebrated a few evenings since, showed that it was successfully accomplishing its work, and that in nearly every department its library was already rich in records of our past.

Among other enterprises which have been inaugurated here, a movement is now on foot, headed by our "solid men," for the establishment of an Astronomical Observatory. There is nothing of the kind in the Northwest, the one at Cincinnati being the nearest. Chicago is destined to be the great Educational, as well as the Commercial, centre of this section of the Union. Already the foundation has been laid for several institutions of learning of the highest order, which in time must grow up to be the Yales and Harvards of the West. It is most fitting, therefore, that the great science of Astronomy should have a temple here, where the "wondrous works of God" may be studied face to face. The movement meets with much favor, and a substantial committee has been organized, and a plan adopted and laid before the public. There is every prospect now of a successful issue of the enterprise.

Military operations in this State have about come to a stand still. There are but one or two incomplete regiments remaining—one of these, cavalry, recently authorized. There is a general feeling abroad that enough men have been sent into the field to crush the rebellion, if properly handled; and I think it may be safely said that, if it is not put down by the means already furnished, it will not be put down at all. It would be difficult to fill another call by volunteers; and such a vacillating and undecided policy has been pursued in relation to drafting, that the opinion has gone abroad that the Government dare not resort to this mode of raising troops. This state of things is peculiarly unfortunate, and would have a most pernicious effect in case another requisition becomes necessary. This feeling, I know, prevails to a great extent in this region, and probably throughout the loyal States.

There is another influence which will work against any future call for volunteers. This is the cruelty and neglect with which private soldiers—and especially the sick and wounded—have been treated. Your New-York regiments left some three hundred here to the tender mercies of our citizens mostly, as neither the Governor of their State nor the officers of the United States paid any attention to their wants. I have heard it repeatedly said by these men, and by their friends, that no one should ever enter the army of their acquaintance, if they could prevent. It is scandalous, and a disgrace to both humanity and the Government. If friends send their money, it never reaches them. It sticks to the hands of officials through whom it should pass. They have received no pay, and are utterly destitute.

The Ninth Vermont, still in camp, is suffering severely. The deaths are from one to three daily, mainly from diseases contracted in Virginia. They, too, are neglected and in a most miserable condition.

General business continues active. Money is plenty, such as it is, and the currency we have answers every purpose of trade, though, as a matter of course, prices are inflated by its use.

The grain trade of Chicago, to the first of December, will foot up not far from 57,000,000 bushels; consisting of 1,651,781 barrels of flour, 12,510,000 bushels of wheat, 30,628,000 bushels of corn, 3,396,000 bushels of oats, 955,000 bushels of rye, and 958,000 bushels of barley. This exceeds the aggregate of last year's business about 6,000,000 bushels. The entire receipts for export at all the shipping points in the grain-growing region will reach 120,000,000 bushels. This is doing pretty well for a year of civil war which has taken from us one in four of our able-bodied working population. In addition to this, there are the pork, beef and various other articles which we shall send forward.

The extent of the pork-packing business here astonishes everybody. Last year's receipts went ahead of all expectations; but so far the increase has been about 100 per cent. The following are the figures to date:

	1862.	1861.
Hogs received	421,310	211,163
Hogs shipped	165,819	81,568
Hogs packed	255,491	129,595

This increase is unparalleled, and should it continue at anything like this ratio through the season, Chicago will be able to supply the world with pork. Iowa promises 900,000 hogs as the crop for this season, a large proportion of which must come through this city, either dead or alive, or packed. A larger share of the pork put down than usual has been "English bacon," for which there appears to be an extensive demand. The salt speculators, who sought to control the market, and run up the price to an enormous figure, have been bit by a fall of from fifty cents to a dollar fifty per barrel, and the general verdict seems to be, "good enough for them."

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Government Contracts Filled—The Troops at Camp Douglas Paid Off—Plenty of Money in Salt Lake City, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Great Salt Lake City, Thursday, Nov. 27, 1862.

In less than three days the contract for supplying the California volunteers with three hundred tons of hay was more than filled, coming in simultaneously from a circuit of at least a hundred miles, the beautiful dry weather and excellent roads being all in favor of speedy work. Oats and barley fetch now in the stores about 70 cents per bushel, that is about a cent and three-quarters per pound, or less for the barley. The hay delivered in the camp was one and a quarter cents per pound. One cause of this approximation of prices of hay and grain, is that the small grains can be raised successfully on the higher lands, with three or four waterings while the waters are high, whereas hay can only be raised on the much more limited amount of rich bottom lands which are always moist—in fact, inclining to be marshy. Some of this kind of land is fertile enough to satisfy the most exacting, for this climate. For instance, my mind rests on a farmer whose five acres of hay-land adjoining this city, he assured me, brought him, at one cutting this year, twenty tons of good timothy and red-top hay. Reckoning this at the above-named contract price of $25 per ton, the produce of the five-acre patch would be $500 the present season, and this without manure, plaster, or any special fertilizer. These figures afford satisfactory interest on capital, such land being one of the best possible investments for the few lucky owners. Indeed, good hay-land fetches the highest price in all the settlements, particularly near this city, or within reasonable distance of any market.

A gold and silver currency promises soon to be a thing of the past. Everybody considers it a ruinous thing to pass the hard metal in exchange for Treasury notes. So every storekeeper is issuing his one dollar "promises to pay," which are declared redeemable in United States Treasury notes on presentation of five dollars. This affords all the accommodation without the necessity of paying out change in hard cash, and, of course is, to the issuers, the same thing as a loan, except that the time of repayment or redemption is uncertain, and, if the loan be taken advantage of too strongly, may happen at an inconvenient time.

As to money, the volunteers just now are having a good time, Major Sprague having just disbursed among them the snug sum of $74,000, so that they can now rejoice in being paid up. Of course this sum could not all stop in Camp Douglas. Much of it must needs keep in motion, and consequently the storekeepers of the city are doing a heavy business. The stores are thronged most of the day, and "greenbacks" are more plentiful than blackberries in this Territory. As a general thing, however, the peace and quietness are remarkable, considering so much money is stirring in such a small place. As the run upon the stores is heavy, much of "the paper" will eventually gravitate toward California, to secure a replenishment of stock, though profits being greater that way, a large share will seek the Eastern markets next Spring. There are frequent times and seasons when Salt Lake is one of the best places in the world to turn over money in. The cost of long land carriage is so great, however, that the means ultimately rests in the hands of a very few lucky dogs.

A week ago Major McGarry, with a company of the Second Cavalry, started for Cache Valley from Camp Douglas, to recover a little white boy, held captive by a band of Shoshone Indians encamped on Bear River. While I am writing, it is stated the troops are returning, though with what success is not reported.

The story goes that the Indians massacred the boy's father and mother, and took captive himself, a younger brother and two sisters. The boy, now about ten years old, says his brother went on an expedition with the Indians, and was seen by him no more. One sister he knows not what became of. The other sister, younger than the boy, was sickly, and was purchased by the Cache Valley people, but subsequently died. The Indian possessor of the boy is said to have bought him from another band who captured him, and thinks "great things" of him, insomuch that he would not part with him on any consideration, of course excepting that of force.

One of Brigham's sons, Oscar by name, was thrown from a horse last Friday and hurt considerably. Considering that all the "boys" hereabouts are forever on horses, it is rather a wonder that so few accidents of the kind occur.

Alderman Clinton put a heavy fine upon a man named Mooney, on Monday last, for selling liquor without a license—not less than $100. Mooney, however, means to appeal, and it is said has now an establishment in operation at the mouth of Emigration Cañon, outside of the city limits, and rather handy to Camp Douglas.

There are now two licensed dispensers of fire-water in this city, Mr. Felt and Mr. Hickey. The latter has but a limited stock, but the former is regularly established in the line, and under ordinary circumstances our city fathers consider one dealer in that inspiring article all-sufficient for this city. There are sufficient lovers of whisky in this city to support a number of establishments, but the authorities are by no means in favor of that kind of trade, and therefore will keep down the number of licenses granted.

SOUTHWESTERN MISSOURI.

Union Labors for the Relief of the Poor—Soldiers in a Tobacco Factory, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Springfield, Mo., Sunday, Nov. 30, 1862.

You will be surprised to hear that since my return to Springfield I have been at work in a *tobacco factory*, yet such is the simple fact. I found 1,500 sick soldiers here, some of whom were sleeping in pews and upon the bare floor in an old church, others are out of doors, in tents; and in one house *twenty-seven* sick men are crowded into a room, fifteen feet square, without beds, and compelled to cook in the same room. Under these circumstances, I offered my services to the Medical Director, to assist in making suitable preparations for the accommodation of these poor fellows, that they might not die for want of proper attention. He accordingly appointed me overseer of about twenty prisoners and ten United States soldiers. The soldiers act as a guard, and the prisoners have been cleaning out and renovating an immense tobacco factory, which is to be used as a hospital, and will accommodate about one hundred and fifty patients. The floor has been scrubbed, new doors and stairways built, a chimney erected, and the walls covered on the inside with canvas, which was procured by ripping up some old condemned tents.

The mention of a tobacco factory reminds me of the prisons in Richmond, and they remind me of our prisons in Springfield. I do not believe that the tobacco warehouses in the rebel capital are any more filthy or more uncomfortable. The prisoners sleep on the floor, without beds or bedding. Even the sick are not better supplied. There are neither chairs nor tables in the rooms. Many of the men are unprovided with sufficient clothing. One poor fellow who worked under me had a handkerchief wrapped around his head in place of a hat, and, for stockings, he had carefully enveloped his feet in some woolen rags, and then thrust them into the remnants of what had been a pair of shoes, a century ago or less. One morning, the whole gang came to work, without having had any breakfast. I have written by permission of Gen Brown, to Mrs. ——, asking her to collect some money among her friends with Southern sympathies, and to furnish these miserable specimens of humanity with bedticks and blankets, at least.

At this point, the current of my thoughts is changed again. I am reminded of my labors among the poor of our town. Gen. Brown has issued an order, requiring the dwellers in houses whose rebel owners are absent, to pay rent, as if the owners were here. But the rent is paid to a collector appointed by the General, and in this way a fund has been provided for the relief of the destitute. Of this fund, I have the entire control, and I have called the ladies to my assistance. They have formed a "Relief Society," and have undertaken the work of personal visitation among the indigent families who are in the town, and whose name is legion. In one day they found thirty destitute families, embracing one hundred and nine living souls, most of whom are women and children, and have been impoverished by the war. I have obtained a storehouse, and shall buy bacon, flour, meal, &c., and then appoint a person to weigh, measure and distribute the provisions. Every family receiving aid must have a printed ticket, which is to be presented on a certain morning, every week, at the storehouse. No provisions will be issued at any other time. Every grown person and every child over ten years old, shall receive a ration, weekly, viz.: Three pounds of bacon, three of flour, two of corn meal, and a quantity of beans, or hominy, or other vegetable, the quantity being not yet decided upon. Every child three years old, but not more than ten, will receive a half ration. Children under three years old are to receive nothing. I have written a notice and had it printed and circulated through the town, inviting all the poor to come to me for aid.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Threatened General Massacre of Whites in Missouri—The Rebels Probably at Work Among the Savages.

From the Sioux City (Iowa) Register, 6th.

We are indebted to Major Campbell, Paymaster, United States Army, who has just returned from Fort Randall, for the following intelligence respecting the present whereabouts and movements of Little Crow and his Indian allies on the Upper Missouri. Major C. obtained this intelligence from Dr. Burleigh, who, in turn, received it direct from a spy:

A spy sent out from the Yankton Agency, and who has just returned from up the Missouri River, reports five different companies of Santees on the Missouri River above Fort Pierre, located as follows: One at Swan Lake, sixty miles above Fort Pierre; one at the old Ree Village, 100 miles above; one at Beaver Creek; one at Cannon Ball River, and at Red Wood. Little Crow is now at Long Lake, 150 miles from Fort Pierre. He recently sent tobacco and other presents to two bands of the Tetons (the Onekpapas and the Black feet Sioux) with an invitation for them to join him in this war against the whites, and received a promise that they were ready to aid him, and would attack Fort Pierre as soon as the Missouri was frozen over.

The Santees have sent a messenger to Strike-the-Ree, head Chief of the Yanktons, asking him to join them with his tribe, and are now awaiting a reply.

The Big Head, Two Bears and Bone Necklace, (three Yanktonnais Chiefs,) have sent a messenger to Strike-the-Ree, informing him that they will listen to him, and to no one else.

A party of friendly Indians recently went to the Santee camp on Beaver Creek, where they found White Lodge and Sleepy Eyes, two Santee chiefs, who had in their possession seven prisoners—two women and five young girls. The friendly party offered the chiefs a ransom of seven horses for the prisoners, but they refused to give them up, supposing that the ransom came from whites. The friendly Indians told them they must either trade or fight, and they concluded to trade. The prisoners are now at Fort Pierre, safe and in good hands. One of the women is a daughter of Jacob Price, of Illinois.

Some of the Santees have gone to the British Possessions for powder, guns, &c. A party of Indians recently returned from the British Possessions report that they had a council with a white man, who said that his people were at war with the United States, and he wanted all the Indians to join him against the Government. He offered to supply them with arms, ammunition, provisions, and everything they needed. He said they had men enough to begin with, and should start down the Missouri River in the Spring, "as soon as the grass was as long as his hand." He intended to wipe out all the whites on the Missouri as for down as Sioux City, then cross to the St. Peter's River, and up that stream to the British Possessions. He sent word to Strike-the-Ree that he must join them, or he would be killed.

The friendly Yanktonnais have sent word to the Yanktons to keep a sharp look-out, as they will certainly be attacked this Winter.

Buffalo and other game was plenty on the river.

It may be proper to remark here, that Strike-the-Ree is unflinching in his devotion to the whites, and has the entire confidence of Maj. Burleigh. It is probable that he will be of great service to the frontier should the Indians attempt a raid in this direction. However, we have little fear that the hostile tribes will attempt any advance before Spring, when we trust Uncle Sam will have a force at hand to meet them.

Gov. Ramsey has issued a proclamation touching the Indians now under sentence of death for participation in the recent massacres, taking as his text the attempt made by some of the exasperated citizens to execute summary vengeance. He says:

"Hitherto the conduct of our citizens in the midst of the extreme provocations which they have endured has been honorable to themselves and to the State.

The captured Sioux, instead of being indiscriminately slaughtered in the heat of passion as might have been expected, were conceded an impartial trial by a military tribunal. Those found guilty of capital crimes were condemned to death and now lay in durance awaiting the order of the President for their execution.

Our people indeed have had just reason to complain, of the tardiness of executive action in the premises, but they ought to find some reason for forbearance in the absorbing cares which weigh upon the President.

The pressing and earnest representations repeatedly made to him from this Department, of the necessity of proceeding promptly with the execution of the condemned Indians, have been zealously sustained by the military and other authorities.

The agent sent out by the Government gave the assurance upon his departure that he would spare no effort to procure an order to that effect. No official intimation has been received that the President contemplates any other course; and his final determination of the matter may therefore soon be expected.

But whatever may be the decision of the President, it cannot deprive the people of this State of their right to justice, or exempt the guilty Indians of the doom they have incurred under our local laws. If he should decline to punish them, the case will then clearly come within the jurisdiction of our civil courts. In a month the State Legislature will assemble, and to them it may be safely left to provide for the emergency.

I appeal then to the good sense of the people to await patiently and peacefully the due course of law. I entreat them not to throw away the good name which Minnesota has hitherto sustained, by a rash act of lawlessness which is neither necessary to the ends of justice, of personal security, or even of private vengeance; but which would be subversive of public order and a perpetual stigma upon the community.

I entreat them as good citizens, having at heart the public welfare, not to add to the injury which our young State has already sustained at home and abroad from its exposure to savage violence the worse and more permanent injury which it would suffer in the estimation of the world from the spectacle of barbarous violence among our own citizens.

Given under my hand and the Grand Seal of the State, at the City of St. Paul, this sixth day of [L. S.] December, A. D. 1862.

ALEXANDER RAMSEY.

By the Governor:

D. Blakely, Secretary of State.

Battle of Fair Oaks—Services of the First Long-Island Regiment.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the concluding article on the Peninsular Campaign of Gen. McClellan, written by the Prince De Joinville, and published in the *Herald* of the 19th November, there will be found in the fifth paragraph the following sentence:

"About a mile of ground has been lost, fifteen pieces of cannon, the camp of the division of the advanced guard, that of Gen. Casey; but now we hold our own. A sort of line of battle is formed across the woods, perpendicularly to the road and the railroad, and there the repeated assaults of the enemy's masses are resisted. The left cannot be turned, where is the White Oak Swamp, an impassable morass; but the right may be surrounded. At this very moment, in fact, a strong column of Confederates has been directed against that side. If it succeeds in interposing between Bottom Bridge and the Federal troops, which hold beyond Savage's Station, the entire left wing is lost. It will have no retreat, and is doomed to yield to numbers; but precisely at this moment—that is to say, at six o'clock in the evening—new actors appear on the scene. Gen. Sumner, who has succeeded in passing the Chickahominy, with Sedgwick's Division, over the bridge constructed by his troops, and who, like a brave soldier, has marched straight through the woods to the sound of the cannon, arrived suddenly on the left flank of the column with which the enemy is endeavoring to cut off Heintzelman and Keyes."

The part borne by the First Long Island Regiment, which I had the honor to command in this battle, was not an insignificant one. The official reports of Maj.-Gen. Keyes, who commanded the Army Corps, and who in person posted the regiment, and Gens. Kearny and Naglee, make honorable mention of the regiment, as I am told, but I have never seen the reports myself. My own report of the battle was made, as is usual, to the General commanding the brigade, who was doubtless well occupied elsewhere, for I neither saw him during the engagement, nor for some hours previously, nor until several days afterward. I have long wished an opportunity to render merited justice to the brave men who stood by me on that day, and the statement of the Prince De Joinville, quoted above, happily furnishes the text upon which I may publicly claim for them a consideration to which their services on that day entitle them.

The Brigade to which the regiment belonged was posted on the right of the left wing, which extended, as stated by De Joinville, from Fair Oaks Station on the York Railroad, south to the White Oak Swamp. The post of the regiment was near Seven Pines, on the nine mile road, which ran northerly to Fair Oaks, from which it was separated by a swamp; the remainder of the Brigade (with the exception of two regiments, which early in the action had been posted in advance of this swamp and supporting Casey's right) was posted near, and in the rear of Fair Oaks Station, and was under the immediate command of the Brigadier-General of the Brigade.

When Casey's Division, which was some half mile in our front, was driven in, which took place within an hour and a half of the opening of the battle, the two regiments of our brigade, spoken of as posted in front of the swamp, were utterly overwhelmed, and did not appear again as regiments on that day. The swamp proved less impassable than was previously supposed, and the enemy profiting by the cover afforded, had ample opportunity to form there in great force, and advance on the right of our regiment, *which was the only regiment in line of battle at that point*, and separated, as already stated, by the swamp from the remainder of the brigade, who were thus effectually prevented from coöperating with us in resisting their advance. Had the First Long Island Regiment given way at this time, *the left wing of the Army of the Potomac would have been turned*, and the magnitude of such a result may be estimated by the evidence furnished above by the Prince De Joinville. It would have proved the destruction of the entire army.

The regiment held this position without wavering. A storm of shot and shell, from the batteries which had demolished Casey's Division, in their front, and a terrific fire from an overwhelming force posted under cover on their right, within pistol-shot distance, was enough to test the nerves of old veterans. Well might Gen. Kearny characterize them as "a noble regiment." From the dead it was subsequently ascertained that the force opposed to us was the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-second North Carolina, the Twenty-fourth and Forty-second Virginia, the Fifth, Seventh, and Fourteenth Tennessee, the Eighth and Thirty-fifth Georgia, the Sixth South Carolina, and the Hampden Legion.

The regiment had now been under fire for five hours. Had seen the *debris* of four entire regiments seek shelter in their rear—not to mention the stream of humanity from Casey's routed division, which sifted through their line like water—an overwhelming force pressing and gradually extending on their unprotected right, the gaps opened by the lead and iron hail, as it tore through their ranks, growing fearfully wider and more frequent, and having a third of their number killed and wounded; yet they waited the order to retire. Riding out of the line and to the left, I perceived that the battery which we were supporting had retired from its position, and I accordingly ordered a retreat—not a moment too soon, for the enemy, far outnumbering us, was even then in our midst.

It was now past 6 P. M., when, according to the statement of the Prince De Joinville, Sumner's column had arrived at Fair Oaks, to check the, till then, victorious enemy. The purpose had been served, and the regiment was withdrawn without pursuit by the enemy, to the line of defences in our rear.

I do not hesitate to declare, that to the firmness and gallantry of the First Long Island Regiment, is due the preservation of the Army of the Potomac on that day. Not that they fought better than others. I dare say the rest of the division did their duty equally well in their positions, but it was our good fortune to occupy the key-point of the battle, and to hold it against fearful odds, until the tide was turned by the arrival of reinforcements.

In corroboration I will state that no less than six general officers, old soldiers all, and not political appointees, were grouped with us at frequent intervals during the battle; several without command aided me in encouraging the men, and remained with me until the last. Two were wounded beside me, and their horses killed, and the Major-Gen. Keyes, commanding the army corps, in the hottest of the fire, addressed the men of the regiment individually, and encouraged them by praising their good conduct, and promising them speedy reinforcements. The continued presence of these general officers at this point, (one of whom was the lamented Kearny,) indicate pretty clearly the importance of the position. I mention this in justice to the men of the First Long Island Volunteers, whose indomitable bravery and firmness on that occasion has not been exceeded, if equaled, by that of any regiment during the war.

JULIUS W. ADAMS,
Colonel Second Hawkins' Zouaves,
Late Colonel First Long Island.

The Admission of West Virginia.

Cambridge, Mass., Saturday, Dec. 13, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the comments recently made by your journal upon the proposed admission of "West Virginia" into the Union, it was apparently conceded that the President, having once recognized the Peirpoint Government as that of the whole State, must now, as, of course, give his assent to the proposed bill.

Is not a recognition of the existence of a State Government a very different thing from an approval of its acts? To a measure like this, not only the assent of the parent State, but the assent of Congress is required. Of the Federal Legislature the President is a constituent part, of no small power, and, therefore, of no small responsibility. The law-maker and the Executive are one, but distinct. In the one capacity he has recognized the authority of a State organization; in the other he may disapprove and dissent from its policy. Should Delaware, finding her power in National affairs growing less, because newer States have outstripped her, by a vote of her Legislature, authorize the creation of a "North Delaware," to come into the Union with two new Senators and a new Congressman, and thus double her importance, would Congress or would the President be forced to assent to its admission, because they had recognized the authority of the State Government of Delaware?

More strongly than ever, then, should the reasons against the measure weigh with the President, while its fate rests with him alone. Let me mention four out of many.

1. How could we continue to recognize Gov. Peirpoint and Senators Carlile and Willey as the highest officers of Virginia, when they are citizens of another State?

2. What security have we that, after its admission, another Convention, controlled by the lower counties, (not heretofore represented in the new Government, and strongly Pro-Slavery, (may not repeal the emancipation provisions, and give us only a new Slave State?

3. With what justice can the loyalists of Eastern and Central Virginia be denied a voice in so vital a change, because, for the present, they are prevented from uttering it by the presence of a rebel army?

4. As the only representative of this part of the State in Congress (Mr. Segar, of Accomac and Hampton) is earnest in opposition to the measure, ought not his voice, as that of the other and larger party in interest, to have more weight than that of those representing the few counties around the Panhandle, that are desirous to escape the just obligation of a common debt?

B.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

—Monckton Milnes, M. P., lectured on the 27th ult., before the Canbraid Institutions of Leeds. Referring to the American struggle, he said:

"There were some persons—though but few—who had looked with something like inhuman gratification on the American catastrophe; but he, for one, would never share those feelings which could regard that event as any other than the greatest calamity which ever fell upon the human race, and as one which Englishmen, above all others, were bound to denounce and execrate. [Cheers.] All present knew the miserable poverty existing in Lancashire through this American disaster. Such events as these did not occur without intent of moral improvement to the world; but it was not his business to 'improve' those occurrences for any peculiar purpose. All he could do was to call upon all to suggest to themselves as they best could, what had been the wrong, what had been the evil, in what had been either the injustice or other peccant cause from which the calamities he had referred to had sprung. Of the last to which he had alluded he would say this—and he trusted that there was no person in that hall, whatever his abstract opinions might be upon political subjects, who would not agree with him—that *this great American disaster was an awful lesson to every other nation how they allowed a great national evil, as was that of American slavery, remain within the community unrepented of, uncared for, and unimproved.* [Applause.] There were many evils in society to which we must bend; there were many which in our limited understanding we see no means of abolishing or even of rectifying; but that was a totally different thing from trying to make of the evil good—it was a totally different thing from saying, 'this is not an evil; we will declare that to be good which God's law and the law of humanity declares to be wrong.' This it was which was filling with desolation the valleys of Lancashire and Cheshire.

And subsequently he asked, was it to be said that, because the American people were the best educated people in the world, and that because this great calamity of a civil war had fallen upon them, it would have been better had they not been educated at all? If some unknown disaster should follow any individual who had labored in the cause of his own education, thwarting his efforts, preventing him from attaining that success in life which he thought he had a fair claim to, was it to be said, 'Better he had not been educated at all?' It were better to labor, even to fall, than if any one were to succeed unjustly, and without labor. [Applause.]

The number of paupers in the Unions of Lancashire and Cheshire increased from 59,812 at the end of the first week of November, 1861, to 227,162 in the last week of October, 1862. The increase was comparatively gradual till the beginning of September, 1862, since which it has mounted up with great rapidity from 155,444 to 227,162, or in all, 71,718 in two months. The increase during the month of October alone was 57,123—the numbers during the five weeks that ended in that month being 180,039, 188,113, 201,078, 214,427 and 227,162."

—Mr. Winwood Reade, who has just returned from the Gorilla country, writes to the London *Athenæum*, correcting a number of Du Chaillu's statements about the gorilla and his ferocity. Mr. Reade, referring to Du Chaillu's work, says in closing his letter:

"This book, so strange a *melange* of truth and fiction, was prepared by a gentleman well known in the New-York literary world, from copious notes made by M. Du Chaillu when engaged in these expeditions. And I must do the latter the justice to confess that from the same sources which afforded me proofs of his impostures, I learn that he is a good marksman; possessed of no common courage and endurance; that he has suffered many privations and misfortunes, of which he has said nothing; that his character as a trader has been unjustly blemished; that his labors as a naturalist have been very remarkable; and that during his residence in Africa he won the affection of the natives and the esteem of those who most merit to be esteemed—the missionaries. And a fellow-laborer, though an humble one, may be permitted to regret that, actuated by a foolish vanity or by ill advice, he should have attempted to add artificial flowers to wreaths of laurels which he had fairly and hardly earned."

—Mr. Spurgeon, in a lecture on "Miracles," recently delivered in London, declared that he had a very low opinion of those wooden boxes called pulpits. The only use he could imagine for pulpits was to remind the people of their latter end by keeping before their eyes, the whole time of the service, a man half buried in a wooden box. [A Laugh.] He thought they must have been invented for the benefit of some one whose legs were deformed. [Laughter.] He believed the power of oratory lay very much in the legs, and he liked to see a man, when preaching, walk about, as Hermes did, and roar out the truth like a lion. In Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle, by the way, there is no pulpit, but a gallery or platform railed in of some 25 feet or more square, which the preacher occupies while addressing his congregation, and where he has ample room to move about.

—Dr. Temple, of Rugby, has recently visited several of the principal districts of Lancashire, and he has published, through the medium of the *Times*, the result of his inquiries into the measures adopted for the relief of the distressed operatives. His opinion is that the millowners have done as much as they could have been expected to do, but he thinks the landowners "have not yet appreciated the greatness of the need." "If every landowner in Lancashire," he observes, "would calculate what he would have to pay if a rate of 2s. 6d. were levied, not on occupiers, but on owners throughout the county, and make that sum his contribution, Lancashire would have no need to talk of a grant from the Consolidated Fund."

—"I was told yesterday on good authority," writes a correspondent of the *Times*, "that Sir Alkanah Armitage, of Manchester, has fed and clothed the whole of his workpeople, some 1,200 in number, ever since the mills have been closed, and intends to do so as long as the necessity may last. He has been heard to say: 'I will share my property with my distressed workpeople as long as I have a shilling left; this is my special mission, and, as I do not ask the public to give one penny to any who have been in my employ, but take the whole burden on myself, so it will account for no large sum appearing against my name in the subscription list.'"

—It is proposed to supersede the use of armor plates for ships by willow-wood of the thickness of a foot, having a steel-rolled plate of one inch and a half inserted in the middle of the wood. This wood has the property of resisting compression to a great degree, and possesses the same cohesive and repulsive properties of steel. Whalebone, from its cohesion and tenacity, has likewise been proposed as an extra backing for the iron plates, placing the same between the iron and the teak or willow. Horn has its advocate as an additional backing.

—A meeting of the Great Ship Company was held in London on the 26th ult., when in view of the accident to the ship and other calls for money, it was proposed by the Directors to raise £100,000 at 8 per cent. upon a third mortgage. The Directors declared that the reef upon which the *Great Eastern* struck was not laid down in the American charts. Mr. Scott Russell, however, took the ground that the accident was due solely to the incompetency of Capt. Paton.

—In the recent performance of the opera of "The Huguenots" in Paris, Mario found his voice fail him, and after being hissed, so completely broke down in the second act, that he volunteered to cancel his engagement. Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde were present on the occasion.

—A Greek journal observes that, by a singular coincidence, the Deputation charged to offer the crown of Greece to Prince Otho arrived in Munich on the 13th of October, 1832, and that it was on the 13th of October, 1862, that King Otho left Athens to return no more.

—The cotton crisis is being felt in Vienna. The greater part of the machines have stopped working, and thousands of the workmen are, at the beginning of Winter, without work. The Municipal Council has voted 10,000 florins in aid of them.

—Large quantities of a Canadian weed, called asclepias, have been forwarded from Ottawa, in Canada, to England, in order to have its qualities tested as a substitute for cotton.

—Dr. Bernard, who was tried in London on a charge of being implicated in Orsini's attempt on the life of the Emperor Napoleon, died recently in a lunatic asylum.

—Liszt is expected to arrive shortly in Paris; it is added, with the intention of giving concerts there.

PERSONAL.

—There has been a singular fatality attached to the family of the lamented Chaplain Fuller, of the Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment, who fell at the battle of Fredericksburgh. Three of the family have perished by untimely deaths. Eugene Fuller, one of the sons, was drowned on the voyage from New-York to New-Orleans in 1859, the same year that the mother died. Margaret Fuller, Countess of Ossoli, perished by shipwreck on Fire Island, near New-York, in 1850. She was returning from Italy to her native land, from which she had long been absent. Her husband and child were lost with her. And now Arthur B. Fuller has been killed in battle. In every instance the surviving members of the family received the sad tidings by telegraph. Gov. Andrew, in a letter to the brother of the deceased, writes:

"My long intimate acquaintance with him and all your family render this instance of bravery and of affliction one of unusual interest, as it really is of unusual pathos. His conduct was worthy of his State and his blood. It will be forever remembered. Nor was it too soon for a good man to die, falling, as he did, in splendid devotion to a sublime idea of duty, adventuring his life beyond the necessities of his position or the occasion of his office, but not beyond the dictates of an ardent nature, nor, in my judgment, beyond the highest and best idea of the example and decorum of the occasion."

—Rev. J. J. Talbot, of Calvary Episcopal Church, Louisville, Ky., who was with the late Maj.-Gen. Nelson in his last moments, has resigned his charge. The *Journal* says:

"The unfortunate divisions among the congregation have led us for some time to anticipate such a step, as no loyal or honorable gentleman, clerical or lay, could consent to occupy a position amid those who sympathize with rebellion and carry their political heresies to the very chancel of the church. We hope the reverend and eloquent gentleman will soon find an appropriate field of labor, where, while he can preach 'peace on earth,' he may at the same time be permitted without hindrance to pray against 'sedition, privy conspiracy, and rebellion.'"

—"Agate" writes from Washington to the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

"The President has been breaking over his usual rules, and—perpetrating a joke! It was known that the new levies would require the appointment of a large additional number of Brigadier and Major-Generals. The applications and recommendations accordingly poured in in immense numbers. One who went over the papers, assured me that they were carried to the President for examination, by the bushel-basket full. His Excellency, in examining them one day, came upon one, wherein the claims of a certain worthy (not in the service at all) '*for a Generalship*' were glowingly set forth. The clerk in examining this, had noted the fact that the applicant didn't specify whether he wanted to be Brigadier or Major-General. The President observed the difficulty in the mind of the clerk, and solved it by a lucid indorsement. The clerk on receiving the paper again, found written across its back, *Major-General I reckon, A. Lincoln.*"

—Brig.-Gen. E. A. Steen, who fell in the battle of Fayetteville, Ark., while in command of a portion of the Missouri State Guard, was a native of Missouri, and entered the service of the United States as Second Lieutenant Tenth Infantry, on the 9th April, 1847. His regiment was disbanded July 20, 1848, and he was afterward appointed Second Lieutenant Third Infantry June 30, 1852. He continued in the service of the United States until May 10, 1861, when he resigned his commission and entered the rebel service. While in the army he married a daughter of Col. P. Morrison, of the regular army, now in command of Camp Butler, in this State. His father, Col. Enoch Steen, is also in the regular army of the United States, in command near St. Louis. Gen. Steen has been in active service ever since the rebellion commenced, and was, we believe, at Boonville, Lexington, Wilson's Creek and Pea Ridge.

—Among the advertisements in the New-Orleans *Delta* before the election, we find the following:

Mr. Lee Percy's compliments to the editors of the *Delta*, and requests that they will place his name before the American people as a candidate for Representative for the Second District. Mr. Lee is the body servant of Capt. Davis. Mr. Lee can swim, row a boat, open oysters, shell peas, and bob-for-eels. Mr. Lee is a Virginian by birth, and understands the wants of this section. Mr. Lee hopes his friends will vote early and vote often on the 3d of December. Mr. Lee is a free colored man, and he trusts his complexion is nothing.

—Recently, a lady in Newburyport, Mass., whose husband was at the seat of war, received two letters from the Dead Letter Office, which had been written to her husband, one by a widow in that city, and another by a female in a neighboring town, which had failed to reach him from the change of location of his regiment. Their contents, it may readily be imagined, were not such as to promote domestic felicity.

—A girl soldier, who gave her name simply as Mary Francis, was before the Police Court in Chicago, a few days ago. She fought at Shiloh and Perryville, and received a wound in the latter battle which compelled her to go into hospital, at Louisville, when her sex was discovered. She was arrested near Camp Douglas, Chicago, for whipping a soldier who insulted her. It adds to the romance of her career to know that she chews tobacco voraciously.

—Col. T. W. Sweeney, of the Fifty-second Illinois, lost an arm and was wounded several times in the Mexican war. He has received a number of wounds in the present war, and although now an acting Major-General in the command of a division in the Western army, he has only the rank and emoluments of Colonel.

—There have been some important changes in the proprietorship of the Buffalo newspapers. Mr. J. N. Matthews leaves the firm of Clapp, Matthews & Waite, which has heretofore published the *Express*, and connects himself with the *Commercial Advertiser*. The style under which the last paper is published is now Wheeler, Matthews, & Warren.

—Rev. Dr. Plumb, of Potsdam, N. Y., joined in the holy bonds of wedlock, on Thanksgiving Day, Maj. Beriah Wright, a soldier in the war of 1812, aged 83 years, and Miss Amanda Knapp, aged 67, all of Potsdam. The Doctor gave the youthful pair such advice as he thought necessary to guide their inexperienced steps successfully through the matrimonial career upon which they have just started.

—James Highgrass, the aged contraband, who was brought to this city from Fernandina, Fla., with some Confederate prisoners, has been placed in charge of Elisha Buckman, of Bergen county, N. J., who will give him employment on his farm and pay him wages. Mr. Buckman has taken charge of one contraband before this, and says he finds him very trusty and useful.

—It is reported that Col. DIMICK will shortly be relieved from the command of Fort Warren, and will be assigned either to the command of Fortress Monroe or to some position of trust in the immediate vicinity of Washington. The command of Fort Warren will devolve upon Capt. Cabot, of the Heavy (unattached) Artillery, Massachusetts Volunteers.

—A newspaper published in the paradise of secessiondom—South Carolina—has this paragraph: "In New-Orleans, a few days since, Miss Rosa McKinney, aged *seven years*, severely stabbed Willie Scully, aged *five years*, with a pen-knife. No cause assigned, but probably *jealousy* was at the bottom of the affair."

—Capt. J. C. Jackson, of Newark, late a member of Gen. Franklin's Staff, has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-sixth New-Jersey Regiment. The Lieutenant-Colonel graduated at Yale College in 1857, and is in every respect well fitted for the duties of his new position.

—Brig.-Gen. Spears, of East Tennessee, and one Mr. Harry Kirby, had a personal altercation in Louisville on Dec. 4. Gen. Spears called Kirby a — rascal, whereupon Kirby retorted by slapping his assailant in the face. The bystanders interfered, and Mr. Kirby was sent to jail.

—The editor of the Wheeling *Press* and a paper manufacturer had a brisk set-to a few days ago on that exciting topic, the price of printing paper. The editor came off second best, having received a blow from a stool in the hands of his antagonist, which floored him.

—A native Philadelphian, Mr. Joseph Rodney Croskey, has offered himself as a candidate for the British Parliament from Southampton. Mr. Croskey was formerly an American Consul at that port, and has been for some years engaged in extensive business in London.

—The Secretary of the Treasury, through the Washington *Intelligencer*, acknowledges the receipt of $100 from some person unknown, stated to be for duties and interest due to the United States. The amount has been placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

—Recently, a telegram from Cape Race announced that Prince Alfred of England would probably be raised to the Throne of Greece. Some of the Cleveland (Ohio) papers had it that he was to be elevated to the Throne of Grace.

—Ex-Senator Laflin, of Herkimer County, has succeeded in making an excellent quality of pulp from corn husks, straw, &c. He entertains no doubt of his ultimate success in the manufacture of a good quality of printing paper from these materials.

—The girls who attend the South Ward High School, in Harrisburgh, Penn., had a furious set-to five [illegible] Union, and those who opposed that side were decidedly worsted by their [illegible] antagonists. Bad for Harrisburgh.

—John McCann, of Macedon, Wayne County, N. Y., while engaged in working on the bridge opposite Troy on the 4th of July last, was severely wounded in the hip by a slug fired from a musket apparently in the hands of some one on the opposite side of the river. He has brought an action for damages against the authorities of Troy.

—Mr. Amzi Dodd, a prominent lawyer of Newark, N. J., and a member elect to the State Legislature, is strongly urged as a successor to the United States District Judgeship, rendered vacant by the death of Judge Philemon Dickerson.

—Seventeen suits have been commenced at Norfolk against the Wise family, consisting of Henry A., John J. H., George B., and O. Jennings, for the recovery of debts varying from two hundred and fifty to one thousand dollars.

—Tom Sayers is out of the ring for life. He thus announces the fact in the newspapers of London: "Tom Sayers begs most respectfully to state that he will never again fight, or second any man who may fight."

—W. P. Bacon, of New-Haven, a graduate of Yale College in the class of '58, and for some time Adjutant of the New-Haven Cavalry, has received the appointment of Major in the Fifth New-York Cavalry.

—A pretended drover succeeded in swindling a Buffalo banker out of nearly ten thousand dollars, on Tuesday last, by selling him $8,000 in counterfeit bills of a Canada bank, at 16 per cent. premium.

—Rev. Dr. Plumer, late of the Western Theological Seminary, has accepted an invitation from the session of the Arch-street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, to supply their pulpit this Winter.

—The Grenada *Appeal* speaks of Humphrey Marshall as "only 40 years old," whereupon Prentice of the Louisville *Journal* remarks: He is 60. He isn't Modern Grease, he's Ancient Grease.

—Daniel Drew intends to purchase ground in Carmel, Putnam County, New-York, for the purpose of establishing a college there. He proposes to endow it with five hundred thousand dollars.

—Col. Butler, brother of the Major-General, who has been doing a large business in New-Orleans, since the occupation of the city, has retired in favor of his partner, Mr. C. A. Weed.

—It is said that Dr. Edson B. Olds, who was for some weeks a prisoner in Fort Lafayette, has been elected to the Ohio Legislature from the County of Fairfield by 2,500 majority.

—The Steuben (O.) *Courier* says that one man walked forty miles to claim exemption from the draft on the ground of inability to endure long marches and the hardships of camp life.

—A complimentary ball was given to Gens. Buell, Wallace, Ord, Tyler, Dana, Schoepf, and Van Rensselaer, at the Burnet House, on the night of Dec. 2, by leading Cincinnatians.

—A farmer from Budleton, (Penn.,) who recently lost $350, remunerated the finder with the sum of one dollar as a reward. The latter had expended seventy-five cents in advertising.

—Mr. Edwin James has undertaken the defence of Charles Lewis, now confined in the Mercer County Jail, N. J., charged with the murder of James Rowand, of Princeton.

—Mrs. Nancy Stetson, of Orange, N. J., has been granted a divorce by Chancellor Green. Her husband deserted her and eloped with another woman three years ago.

—The Editor of the Hartford *Courant* might be called a "bold operator." He was married and raised the price of his paper in the same week.

—Mrs. George D. Prentice, of Louisville, left Nashville on December 1st, under a flag of truce, on her way South, to visit a son and brother.

—Gen. Butler has made a donation of $75 to Mrs. Clary, the widow of the man who was recently hanged in New-Orleans by his order.

—Gen. HALLECK has recommended for promotion to Brigadier Generalships, Cols. HINKS and STEVENSON, of Massachusetts.

—It is reported that Capt. MAURY has gone to St. Petersburgh, as Commissioner from the Confederate States to Russia.

—PATTI has created a great sensation in Paris as *Amina* in "Sonnambula."

—Parson Brownlow is in Washington.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SWORD TO LIEUT. WORDEN.

Letter of Hon. Horatio Ballard, Secretary of State—Lieut. Worden's Reply.

The Assembly, at the last session of the Legislature, in recognition of the gallant services of the commander of the *Monitor*, Lieut. JOHN L. WORDEN, in the action with the *Merrimac*, in Hampton Roads, it will be recollected, authorized the Secretary of State to "cause a sword and its accoutrements, with a suitable inscription, to be manufactured and presented to that gallant son of the State of New-York, as a slight testimonial to his bravery." The sword was completed by Messrs. TIFFANY & Co. a few weeks since, and a description given of it in the TIMES.

On Wednesday, the Secretary of State, through his son, JOHN H. BALLARD, Esq., delivered it to Lieut. WORDEN at the Astor House, together with the following letter from the Secretary:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ALBANY, Dec. 16, 1862.

To Lieut. John L. Worden:

SIR: In accordance with the inclosed resolution of the Assembly, passed at the last session of the Legislature of the State of New-York, and in behalf of the people of this State, the accompanying sword is presented to you, as a memorial of your heroism and skill as commandant of the *Monitor* in the action with the *Merrimac*, in Hampton Roads.

You achieved a triumph there which is not surpassed even by the glories that already gild our naval renown. The timely arrival of the *Monitor* at the scene of action was of such high importance as to make the event one of the most remarkable in our annals. The *Cumberland* and the *Congress*, two of our noblest frigates, were summarily destroyed by the mailed monster. Our naval supremacy seemed utterly prostrate. The public mind was overwhelmed with the magnitude of the danger impending over us.

It was in this hour of trembling solicitude, and while the appalling carnage of the previous day filled every loyal heart with anguish and humiliation that your noble *Monitor* was permitted, by a kind Providence, to surmount the perils of the deep, and come to the rescue. And then ensued a struggle such as never had been witnessed in naval warfare; it was between two iron-clad antagonists. From the Fleet, the Fortress, and the adjacent shores, thousands gazed upon the scene in painful anxiety. From morning till noon, the storm of battle continued, and the result lay trembling in the balance. But the heroic daring and consummate skill of WORDEN, with the genius of ERICSSON, triumphed. The *Merrimac* was beaten. The battle was won. Our Fleet was rescued, and cities saved from the attacks of this terrible foe. Every loyal heart was electrified with joy. Gratitude for your illustrious services was manifested in Legislative Halls, and in all classes of Society, throughout the Union. Accept this sword, emblazoned with the record of that glorious day, as an offering from your native State, commemorative of your virtues, and as an emblem of the victory which has given you enduring fame.

With sentiments of great regard,
Your obedient servant,
HORATIO BALLARD,
Secretary of State.

LIEUT. WORDEN'S REPLY.

Hon. Horatio Ballard, Secretary of State:

MY DEAR SIR: To serve our country in any hour of peril has been my highest ambition. I have looked fondly in many distant climes upon the emblem of her greatness, power and glory floating from the masthead, and ever with the determination that it should never be sullied, if my life could avert such a calamity.

It is not surprising, then, that regarded as having won a tribute to my devotion, and the approbation of my own gallant and patriotic State, I should feel that fame has nothing to offer. These events, while they fill to the brim the measure of my happiness, only make me more sensible of the support which I received from the brave officers and men associated with me, and the heroism of the noble spirits who, less fortunate than myself, perished in the effort to save our flag from traitors.

I am very happy that the triumph to which you refer presents so grand an illustration of the great principle by which our nation is distinguished. The genius and skill of another land, fostered by our institutions, furnished the means by which, under the Providence of God, I have been enabled to act a part, for which, without such assistance, I could not have been qualified. The gratitude of our country is an honor for which men far more deserving than I have often struggled in vain. That this should be deemed a proper reward to me is a circumstance which I cannot mention without feeling that nothing less than the aid of Heaven could have produced a result so gratifying. I am not unconscious that many of my brethren in the navy, occupying my position, would have attained the same end, or that thousands of our countrymen would have been overjoyed to have rendered the same service; but I hope I may be pardoned in rejoicing that I was given the opportunity to accomplish the greatest hope of my existence. May our glorious Union be perpetual!

For the kind manner in which you have presented this testimonial, I beg to return you my thanks.

I have the honor, Sir, to be
Yours, very respectfully,
DEC. 18, 1862. JOHN L. WORDEN.

The sword will remain on exhibition at the store of Messrs. TIFFANY & Co., No. 550 Broadway, for several days. Thence it will be sent to his wife.

New-England Soldiers' Relief Association—Report of Operations During the Past Year.

A large meeting of the above excellent Association was held on Friday evening, in the rooms No. 194 Broadway. The ladies composing the "Woman's Auxiliary Committee" were all in attendance, thus showing the deep sympathy evinced by them for the sick and wounded soldiers who have nobly acted their part in the defence of the Union.

Among the gentlemen present were Col. FRANK E. HOWE, (General Superintendent,) Gen. WETMORE, CHARLES GOULD, SAMUEL E. LOW, Treasurer, Col. JOHN H. ALMY, of Connecticut, &c.

The assemblage was called to order by CHARLES GOULD, Esq., who was unanimously voted to the Chair, and in a few appropriate remarks explained the objects of the meeting.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Col. HOWE then read the Report of the Association, which was very full in its details. The following abstract embraces the important points touched upon in it:

The report defines the working of the "New-England Soldiers' Relief Association" from its commencement up to the present time, from which it is evident Col. HOWE has not only rendered a faithful account of his stewardship, but has also furnished much interesting information concerning the Association and the work it has endeavored to accomplish, all of which cannot but prove interesting to the friends of the society and the soldiers too, who have been the objects of its care.

No. 194 Broadway, the report says, was selected for the use of the Association on account of its central location, its convenience to the routes of travel by which disabled soldiers arrive in the City, and for its easy and cheap adaptation to the wants of the Association.

The Association occupies the second, third, fourth and fifth stories of the building, which is 25 feet wide and 175 feet deep, and is most thoroughly ventilated and lighted. The ground floor and basement are occupied by the Superintendent for his private business, the entire building being rented for $4,000 per annum, of which the Superintendent pays $2,000. The first story is used as a baggage and reception room, and for the office of the Association.

The reception room is used at night as a sleeping room, and in the office are the closet and store rooms for clothing and supplies of that description. The second story contains the "Sick Ward." The first half is devoted to convalescents, and the rear half exclusively to cases of serious illness and to surgical cases. The apartment of the Resident Physician and Surgeon is on this floor. The third story is a grand dormitory. It contains 86 beds, and is as comfortable and clean as can possibly be desired. The upper story contains the dining hall and the kitchen, pantries, laundry and washroom. Each story is furnished with supplies of water, in bath-rooms, water-closets and washstands, sufficient for the utmost requirements of cleanliness and comfort. The laundry is filled with all the necessary conveniences for washing bed linen and soldiers' garments, and all who desire it may have their under clothes washed, ironed and restored to them the same day.

The report then goes on to enumerate the articles which were received from private sources when these rooms were opened, and gives Dr. R. I. SATTERLEE, Medical Purveyor, much credit for his action in the matter. They are as follows:

33 quilts, 50 woolen shirts, 50 pair woolen socks, 30 shirts, 150 towels, 30 pair drawers, 25 pair slippers, 100 pillows, 30 cushions for wounded, and 16 jars currant jelly.

It next makes special reference to the numerous articles of various descriptions which were furnished by the Eastern States and the City of New-York, such as second-hand clothing, shirts, stockings, drawers, undershirts, brandies, wines, fruits, pickles, jellies, lint, bandages, crutches, slippers, &c., which were thankfully received and duly acknowledged, and speaks highly of the readiness of a loyal and devoted people to provide for the wants of the sick and wounded soldiers, which "stream of charity has never ceased to flow." The only regret is that the "supplies of clothing and under-garments of every description are quite inadequate to the necessities of the men." "In the month of June last more than 1,800 destitute Union soldiers, just released from the loathsome rebel prisons of Richmond and Salisbury, were cleaned, fed, and clothed from head to foot, in the Association."

The report, after speaking of the benevolence of Dr. C. MACDOUGAL, Medical Director of New-York, states that from April 9, 1862, to and including Dec. 1, 1862, the Association received, registered, entertained and clothed sick and wounded or disabled soldiers of the several following States:

Maine, 1,184; New-Hampshire, 424; Vermont, 508; Massachusetts, 1,972; Rhode Island, 411; Connecticut, 549; New-York, 806; Pennsylvania, 546; Michigan, 342; Ohio, 277; New-Sersey, 99; Wisconsin, 119; Virginia, 69; United States Regulars, 114; Kentucky, 58; Minnesota, 57; Indiana, 122; Texas, 28; Berdan Sharpshooters, 23; Illinois, 27; Louisiana, 15; Tennessee, 6; Missouri, 3; North Carolina, 2; Georgia, 5; Maryland, 12; Delaware, 7; United States Navy, 5; California, 1; District of Columbia, 5. Making a round total of 7,796.

After ably combating the idea entertained by some New-York people, that the Association had no claims upon their sympathy, it shows that of those relieved, New-York stood third in point of numbers, and that if the Association be sustained in the future as in the past, it will be capable of providing for the wants of all soldiers who may be the objects of public sympathy, and in need of material assistance.

The Association continued this "labor of love" until August last, when an order was made by the Government, "forbidding all sick and disabled soldiers, not furloughed or discharged, from receiving other than Government care," and from that time forward it only aided those who had been actually discharged from the service, or were furloughed, or were on their way to join their regiments, and from August to the 16th instant it aided 4,409.

The report then takes up the "Hospital Record," under the general charge of Mr. FRANK F. HOLBROOK, which contains the names, condition and description of soldiers of the following States:

Maine 670, New-Hampshire 369, Vermont 261, Massachusetts 1,249, Rhode Island 111, Connecticut 109, Indiana 245, Wisconsin 220, Minnesota 18. Total 3,301.

Thus it appears that the Association has been the means of relieving in the various ways above mentioned, 14,748 sick and wounded soldiers, belonging to twenty-six States of the Union, the District of Columbia, the United States Regulars, and the "Berdan Sharpshooters."

Since April, 1862, thirty-two deaths had occurred. Of these seventeen were forwarded to their friends, and fifteen were buried in the Government burial plot at Cypress Hills Cemetery, Long Island. The States to which they belonged, and the number of deaths in each are subjoined:

Maine, 8 deaths; New-Hampshire, 3; Vermont, 4; Massachusetts, 4; Rhode Island, 2; Connecticut, 5; Pennsylvania, 1; New-York, 1; Indiana, 2; Michigan, 2—total, 32.

After descanting at some length upon minor topics of no great public interest, the report refers to the Sabbath services, which were performed regularly every Sabbath afternoon in the Reception room by ministers of every denomination in New-York.

After making special reference to the upright manner in which the officers of the Association performed their duties, it speaks very flatteringly of the conduct of the nurses and the "Women's Auxiliary Committee," and concludes by stating that "many a home-sick suffering soldier has found through their ministrations those sympathies and unselfish care which he believed he should find only in his distant home and among his kindred."

The Treasurer, Mr. Low, then read his report.

The conclusion of both reports was loudly applauded, and then unanimously adopted.

Gen. WETMORE then addressed the meeting. He said the sons of New-England were always ready to perform their duty toward the soldiers of New-England. He had also something to say of the daughters of New-England, for the manner in which they had acted, and there was not a son of New-England who was not ready to shed his blood in defence of the Union and Constitution. [Applause.] There was something in the name of New-England that he contemplated with delight. Her people had always nobly stood by the Union, and if it were left to the people of New-England themselves, they could wrest from the grasp of the rebels what they had so wantonly taken. [Applause.]

The following resolutions were offered by NEHEMIAH KNIGHT, Esq.:

Resolved, That the Committee of ladies and gentlemen engaged in the management of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, have abundant reason to feel grateful for the signal success which has attended their efforts in ministering to the sick, maimed and dying soldiers, who have given their blood and periled their lives in a cause which ought to open every heart to the influence, of loyal duty and love of country.

Resolved, That in closing a year of active, earnest and fruitful labor in behalf of an object blessed of Heaven and grateful to Christian humanity, the Joint Committees desire to make known their deep, cordial sense of the unremitting toil, skillful management and fidelity to duty, evinced on all occasions by Col. FRANK E. HOWE, Chief Superintendent of the business affairs of the Association, to whose zeal, energy, assiduity and devotion they are indebted, under Providence, for the beneficent results of their efforts to relieve the wants and soothe the sufferings of the soldiers of New England.

Resolved, That as a grateful tribute for services of inestimable value rendered to the cause of benevolence and mercy, these proceedings be appropriately engrossed, signed by the joint committees, and framed, and that the officers of the Association present the same to Col. HOWE.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be transmitted to the Governors of the several New England States, and published.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are eminently due, and are hereby tendered to the matron, Mrs. RUSSELL, Major BROWN, and his Assistants, for their indefatigable exertions in alleviating the sufferings and contributing to the comfort of our sick and wounded, and the faithful manner in which they have discharged their manifold duties.

After the adjournment of the meeting the ladies and gentlemen present retired to partake of an excellent repast provided for them by the Association, at which toasts were given and appropriately responded to. The Association appears more than ever determined not to relax in the good work.

Dispute over a Regimental Designation.

Yesterday afternoon the Special Committee of the Board of Councilmen, consisting of Messrs. HOGAN, LENT and HAYES, to whom was referred for investigation the matter of the protest against giving the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., Col. MATTHEW MURPHY, the sum of $10,000, gave a full hearing to the parties interested. The proposition for the appropriation is based upon the pledge of the Common Council, given in a series of resolutions adopted last September, that any militia regiment from the City volunteering into the National army for either nine months or three years, should be entitled to $10,000 from the City Treasury for their regimental fund. It was introduced in the Board of Aldermen by Mr. WALSH, and passed there, but when it came up in the Board of Councilmen a protest against it was presented by Mr. MORGAN JONES, signed by Major BAGLEY, in behalf of a number of the old officers of the original Sixty-ninth Regiment.

Col. MURPHY first addressed the Committee, and presented many facts, in a clear and able manner, to show that the regiment which he commands, and which is now at the seat of war, is the "Original Jacobs," and therefore entitled to the money. The chief points were an account of the repeated assurances of the Board of Officers of the regiment, to Gen. CORCORAN, that the corps would volunteer into his "Irish Legion;" an order from Adjt.-Gen. HILLHOUSE, issued last October, excusing the regiment from the Fall parade for inspection, because the regiment had volunteered into the National army, and ordering Brig.-Gen. EWEN to modify his order relative to the parade and inspection to that effect; and a presentation of the muster-in rolls of the regiment, showing that they now have mustered into the National army more than the complement—eight full battalions—required by the Common Council in order to be entitled to $10,000 from the City.

Major BAGLEY replied at considerable length, mainly calling the attention of the Committee to the following representations: That the officers had no right to tender the services of the regiment without the consent of the men, which was not given; that the pledge to Gen. CORCORAN to volunteer into his Brigade was with the condition of being allowed to elect their own officers, the same as they did under the State law, which condition was violated by Gen. CORCORAN, who appointed relatives to office, and exercised so arbitrary a course of action in this respect, that a large portion of the officers of the regiment withdrew from it and are now in the City; that the order given by Gen. HILLHOUSE was procured by request, in order to save the regiment from injuring Gen. CORCORAN's recruiting operations by a show of their small numbers; that the officers remaining here have made a formal claim for the State designation of Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., because several hundred of the old members, many of whom served in the first three months' campaign, are here, and which claim is awaiting the decision of Judge Advocate Gen. ANTHON, to whom it has been referred; and that very few of the old members went out with Col. MURPHY, the name of "Sixty-ninth Regiment," &c., being used only to attract enlistments.

Quartermaster TULLY said the question was altogether of a legal character. He had no objection to Col. MURPHY's regiment getting $10,000, but not as the Sixty-ninth Regiment, New-York State National Guard, because given in that view it would injure the claim pending before Gen. ANTHON.

The Committee adjourned without indicating how they will report upon the subject.

Serious Stabbing Affray.

ARREST OF A DESPERATE DENTIST.

Dr. RICHARD D. ANEERSON, a dentist, residing at a boarding-house, No. 26 Clinton-place, was arrested yesterday, and brought before Justice KELLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, on three charges of deadly assault with a knife upon his landlady, Mrs. RICH, and two other persons. The facts of the case, as they transpired upon the examination before the Justice, yesterday, are these: Dr. ADDINGTON was complained of by some of the lady boarders in the establishment as having been guilty of taking improper liberties with them, and when this intelligence reached the ears of the hostess she at once took steps to put an end to the scandal. The latter keeps an extensive and somewhat private boarding-house at the number above indicated, and she very naturally felt that the reputation of her house was at stake, when stories of this nature were put into circulation by her own boarders. She therefore applied for counsel to her brother-in-law, Mr. CHARLES W. MILLER, a boarder in the house, and it was finally concluded that the best way would be to wait upon the objectionable boarder at once, and inform him that his presence there was no longer required. Mrs. RICH, accompanied by Mr. MILLER, went to ADDINGTON's room. The latter, upon being informed of the conclusion to which Mrs. RICH had arrived, seized a long knife lying upon his table, and with it struck the lady in the face and also on the right arm, thereby wounding her very severely. At this stage of the affray, Mr. MILLER, her brother-in-law, interfered, when the gallant Doctor stabbed him in eight different places on the head and body. Some of the wounds are very serious, and may possibly prove fatal. About this time MILLER's wife interfered for the protection of her husband, when the desperado struck that lady in the breast with his knife, and then stabbed her on the nose, just between the eyes. After having glutted his apparent thirst for blood in this manner, he fled from the house, but was very soon afterwards taken into custody by Officer JONES, of the Fifteenth Precinct. Dr. SANGER was called in, and dressed the wounds of the injured persons, none of which are considered dangerous, with the exception of those inflicted upon MILLER. The prisoner had a preliminary examination, yesterday afternoon, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, during which he stated that he was 42 years of age and a dentist by occupation. As to the question of guilt he had nothing to say. Justice KELLY committed the accused to prison upon three separate charges of felonious assault.

Arrival of Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

Eight hundred sick and wounded soldiers arrived at Jersey City, last evening, from Washington. Quartermaster JOHNSON, of this City, had two large steamboats ready for their reception, which had been heated during the afternoon, and on board of which he had placed bedding, blankets, clothing, and other essentials for the well-being and comfort of the soldiers. A corps of nurses and hospital stewards were also in attendance to assist the maimed and helpless on board, and every effort was made to facilitate their careful and tender removal. A hot supper for the convalescent, and soups for the sick, were also provided by Mr. JOHNSON, and competent persons remained on board all night. In addition to this, Medical Director McDOUGALL was on board, with his assistants, and attended to the medical wants of the sick. This (Sunday) morning they will be served with a nice hot breakfast, and will be taken to the hospitals in this vicinity. Quartermaster JOHNSON has been untiring in his exertions to devise ways whereby he could add to the comfort of the suffering soldiers, and he deserves from the community, as he receives from the soldiers daily, their warmest thanks.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

In this Court yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN passed sentence upon the following persons previously committed:

Henry T. Hawley, for petit larceny—City Prison six months; Daniel Cassidy, for assault and battery—fined $50; Ann Doherty, for petit larceny—Penitentiary six months; Rosanna Brown, for petit larceny—Penitentiary six months; Mari Haubst, for grand larceny—State Prison two years and six months; Anthony Dixon, for attempt at grand larceny—Penitentiary one year; Henry Osborne, for assault and battery—Penitentiary one year; Johanna Darey, for petit larceny—Penitentiary four months; Joseph Bennett, for grand larceny—State Prison three years and six months; Dennis Hennessey, for petit larceny—Penitentiary four months; Samuel L. Davis, for attempt at grand larceny—Penitentiary four months; Henry McQuade, for larceny from the person—Penitentiary six months; Ellen Brierly, for petit larceny—Penitentiary six months; Augustus Weise, for keeping a disorderly house—fined $100; Margaret Froley, for petit larceny—City Prison thirty days; John Mullanen, *alias* Divine, for grand larceny—State Prison four years and six months.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SURPRISE AND PRESENTATION.—On last Wednesday evening a large delegation of Alderman BOOLE's constituents visited his house without the slightest notice beforehand, and presented his wife and himself with a magnificent silver tea set, valued at $1,500, the presentation being made by Mr. HARVEY C. CALKINS. The Alderman was thoroughly taken by surprise, but speedily recovered himself and returned thanks for the honor paid Mrs. BOOLE and himself, adding that if he had been previously consulted about the matter, he probably would have objected to the presentation taking place, as he had always been averse to formal testimonial-giving, because it was popularly supposed that such affairs were generally prearranged by the beneficiary. He was willing to excuse the surprise given him, and was happy over the gift from his friends, although he somewhat feared they had not taken into consideration the additional burden of taxes they were imposing upon him by the possession of so much valuable plate. A rich repast brought by the visitors caused a further surprise, and was zestfully enjoyed by all present.

CHANGES IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.—The following are the changes made in the Police Department during the past week: *Appointments*—Charles Closs, to the Second Precinct; Nelson J. Marsh, Wm. J. Harkins, Henry C. Kingsley, Henry Hastings and James M. Tilley, to the Third; Henry Brett and Hudson Hill, to the Eighth; John Brennan to the Seventh; John W. Rooney and Robert Boyle, to the Fifth; John Riley, Fourteenth; John McGowan, Fifteenth; Thomas Cole, Second; Thomas W. Brown and Owen Daly, Eighteenth; Timothy Shine and John Rowan, Twenty-first; Norman B. Anderson, John W. Slote and Silas Wright, Twenty-seventh; Joseph Hyland, Twenty-eighth; Cornelius Mahony and Daniel Cunningham, Twenty-ninth; and Henry B. Nafew, to the Forty-fifth. *Resignations*—Edward Darke, of the Second Precinct; Stephen T. Gregory, of the Fifteenth; and Thomas Bowles, of the Twenty-second. *Deceased*—Abraham Forshay, of the Twenty-second.

SURPRISE AND PRESENTATION.—On Wednesday evening Alderman BOOLE was much mystified by receiving a note, while he was in the Board, fixing upon 8½ o'clock as the time when he must be at home that night. He was not aware that anything extraordinary was to take place at his home that evening, but, concluding that the appointment must be important, he went home shortly before the hour designated and found his parlors in possession of a large delegation of his constituents. The object of their informal visit was immediately developed in a formal speech by Mr. HARVEY C. CALKINS, presenting the Alderman and wife with a magnificent tea set of silver, suitably inscribed to them. The affair had been planned with such thorough secresy that the Alderman was completely taken by surprise, and for a brief time his astonishment elicited the heartiest merriment from his gratified friends. He speedily recovered himself, however, and replied with much good humor, expressing regret that he had not been given some slight hint of the intended presentation, so that he could have "fixed up" a speech, if he had not interposed to prevent its being made, as heretofore he had always declined to receive any public testimonial. As it was, he accepted the present and returned thanks for Mrs. BOOLE and himself. He excused the surprise, but feared his friends had not considered the amount of taxes they were imposing upon him by the possession of so much valuable plate.

After an inspection of the various articles the Alderman was again taken aback in finding a splendid repast spread out on his tables in another apartment. It was freely enjoyed by all hands. The present, it should be added, is valued at $1,500.

PEACE AND WAR VIEWS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—BANVARD's magnificent panorama of the Mississippi River, the largest painting in the world, is nightly attracting hundreds to the Hall of Art, No. 652 Broadway, the eagerness of the public to see it being apparently as great as when it was first exhibited. As a truthful delineation of the mighty "Father of Waters," this panorama (on three miles of canvas) cannot be excelled. The "war section," which has been added to it since the breaking out of the rebellion, is an interesting and attractive feature, representing, among other stirring incidents, the departure of troops from Cairo, the battle of Belmont, burying the dead after battle by moonlight, the running of rebel batteries by the United States gunboat *Carondelet*, the siege of Island No. 10, bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, near New-Orleans, the siege of Vicksburgh, and the great naval engagement before Memphis. On Wednesday and Saturday afternoons the proprietor gives an exhibition of the panorama for the convenience of ladies and children.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S RIFLE.—At the meeting of the Polytechnic Association Thursday evening, at Cooper Union, the rifle invented by Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE was exhibited and explained. It is a breech-loader, and has received the unanimous preference of two Military Boards over all other breech-loaders submitted to their inspection. The powder is contained in a brass cartridge-case, which fits in a chamber formed in a swinging breech piece, the breech piece being fitted into a slot at the base of the barrel. The arm is discharged by means of a percussion cap, the flame entering the cartridge through an orifice in the rear, which is closed against the admission of water by a bit of beeswax, rendering the cartridge perfectly water-proof. These guns are now being manufactured on a very large scale at Providence, R. I., for the use of the United States cavalry.

THE CATACOMBS OF ROME.—Rev. Mr. HOWLAND, who has spent two Winters in Rome, devoted to the study of the Catacombs of that antique city, will deliver a lecture (illustrated by large paintings) upon the subject to-morrow evening, at the large Hall corner of Forty-seventh-street and Broadway. The lecture will be for the benefit of St. Timothy's Episcopal Free Church. Those who desire to inform themselves about those interesting monuments of antiquity will have a rare opportunity in this lecture.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL WEEKLY REPORT TO DEC. 19, 1862:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Dec. 12	138	227	365
Admitted to Dec. 19	32	56	88
Discharged, cured or relieved	43	31	74
Died	2	5	7
Remaining at date	125	247	372

Males, 350; females, 22.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO THE IRONSIDES REGIMENT.—The Ironsides Regiment, at present located at "Camp Curtis Noyes," near Jamaica, L. I., will be presented with a stand of regimental colors, at 2½ o'clock to-morrow afternoon, at their camp-ground. The presentation address will be delivered by Rev. Dr. R. S. STORRS, of Brooklyn, and it is expected there will be a large attendance. Cars leaving the South Ferry at 12:45 will reach the ground in time for the presentation.

OVERCOAT THIEVES—A NEW DODGE.—The overcoat thieves have opened their Winter campaign with a new dodge. They visit the first-class dining saloons, take their seat at a table nearest to where good-looking overcoats are hanging, and on arising from the table select one to their liking, and walk out with an air of the coolest and most gentlemanly innocence. If detected by the owner, they beg his pardon for the *mistake* in the most affable manner, and generally succeed in disarming suspicion. Two coats have thus been stolen from a neighboring dining saloon within the past week, and it behooves the wearers of good overcoats to be on their guard.

DEATHS AMONG POLICEMEN.—The Twenty-second Police Precinct has lost two valuable officers within the past four days—Messrs. CLARKE and FORSHAY. The former was unmarried, but the latter leaves a wife and several children. Some time since the officers of the force passed a resolution, that in case of the death of any of their number, they would pay the attendant funeral expenses. This laudable resolution was, in the case of the above deceased, fully carried out.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coronor COLLIN held an inquest yesterday, on the body of ANN WILLIAMS, who came passenger in the ship *Margaret Evans*, which was lately wrecked off the Little Rockaway Shoals, and who died shortly after reaching the house of her father-in-law, Mr. EDWARD WILLIAMS, Fifty-seventh-street, near Fifth-avenue. Dr. THOMAS ROBINSON made a *post mortem* examination, and the jury returned a verdict of death from dropsy of the heart.

ALLEGED LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.—PETER CARR, of Pennsylvania, while under the influence of liquor in a shop corner of Park and Baxter streets, was robbed of $41 in money. He charged one PATRICK RILEY sitting beside him with the theft, and also with pulling the boots from his feet. Officer McGRATH, of the Sixth Ward, arrested RILEY, and the magistrate held him for trial. The money was not recovered.

FIRE IN THE SEVENTH-AVENUE.—At 2½ o'clock A. M., yesterday, a fire broke out in the grocery store of WM. BEATTIE, No. 373 Seventh-avenue. The stock was damaged to the amount of $250, on which there was no insurance. The building suffered damage to the amount of $100; it was owned by JAMES EGAN, and is fully insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A STAGE PICKPOCKET CAUGHT.—JESSE LANGLEY, 22 years of age, who says he is a dry goods clerk in this City, was taken into custody on Friday by Officer ABBOTT, of the Eighteenth Precinct, upon the charge of having picked the pocket of MARY RUSSELL, of a port-monnaie containing $28, in a Broadway stage. Justice KELLY committed the accused to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

DEATH FROM BURNING.—An inquest was held on Friday by Coroner NAUMANN, at No. 5 Hester-street, upon the body of LAWRENCE COYLE, a child two years of age, who died by reason of falling upon a red hot stove. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

A CHILD SCALDED TO DEATH.—MARY E. ROSS, a child, two years of age, was fatally scalded by the accidental upsetting of a cup of coffee, at No. 159 Prince-street. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest upon the body.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SENTENCES IN THE COURT OF SESSIONS.—GEORGE PRICE, colored, was brought up on Friday on an indictment for manslaughter in the fourth degree, in causing the death of MICHAEL FARRELL by stabbing him with a butcher's knife in the abdomen. He pleaded guilty. FARRELL, accompanied by two acquaintances, met PRICE in Atlantic-avenue one evening about a month ago, and charged him with having insulted a friend of theirs. They then attacked and beat him, when he drew a knife and stabbed FARRELL. The Court sentenced him to sixty day's imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

THOMAS H. QUIRCK also pleaded guilty to an indictment for manslaughter, in causing the death of WALTER SALMON. The affair occurred at the corner of Bergen and Powers streets, about 3 o'clock one Sunday morning, and arose out of a primary election squabble, the parties accusing each other of scratching tickets. They had been in a drinking place in the vicinity, and QUIRCK left, but soon after returned with a paving stone, which he flung into the store, striking SALMON on the head and causing his death. He had been previously beaten by SALMON. QUIRCK was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

THE DEMOCRACY ON THE LATE BATTLE.—At a meeting of the Kings County Union General Committee, held on Thursday night, Mr. J. J. O'DONOHUE offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, as many of our fellow citizens have been slaughtered at the late battle of Fredericksburgh, and the fault seems to lie with men who by their past acts know nothing of military matters, that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions for presentation at the next meeting, expressive of the views of this committee on the present critical condition of the country.

The Chairman, T. G. BERGEN, Esq., appointed as such committee Messrs. J. J. O'Donohue, C. A. B. Bergeman and E. B. Shaw.

THE NAVY-YARD STRIKE.—The shipwrights of the Navy-yard are still holding out, and no work is consequently done on the vessels now on the stocks. The shipfasteners were on Friday compelled to quit work. Their business is to fasten the planking after being prepared by the carpenters. There is, therefore, nothing for them to do. Up to last evening no orders had been received from Washington, and affairs remain as they were. Meantime, over one thousand men are idling their time about the streets.

BURGLARY.—The furniture-store of JAMES HICKEY, corner of Steuben-street and Myrtle-avenue, was broken open on Thursday morning, and robbed of $40 in cash, which had been left in the drawer.

THE LIQUOR BUSINESS.—There are, in the Western District of Brooklyn, 783 places where liquor is sold. They consist of 296 groceries, 396 bars, 54 lager-bier saloons and 37 wholesale liquor establishments.

NEW-JERSEY.

NEW-JERSEY REGIMENTS.—The Ninth New-Jersey Regiment has had its scattered companies consolidated at Newbern, N. C. Col. HECKMAN, of the Ninth, is in command of a brigade in Gen. FOSTER's department. Lieut.-Col. WILSON, also of the Ninth, has resigned, and several other officers of the regiment have been discharged for disability, caused by the severe and harassing duty they have performed. The Ninth was one of the regiments which originally landed with Gen. BURNSIDE, in North Carolina, and participated in the battles of Roanoke Island and Newbern, since which the several companies have been engaged, most of the time, in remote picket duty, having also been engaged in several important expeditions. An elegant silk banner, prepared by order of Gov. OLDEN, will be shortly sent to the Ninth by the hands of Surgeon WOODHULL. The flag bears elegant paintings of Roanoke Island and Newbern, and is intended as a testimonial to the bravery of the gallant regiment.

It is reported that New-Jersey lost in the late battles, in killed, wounded and missing, nearly 2,000 men. The Twenty-eighth Regiment is reported to have been almost annihilated. Gov. OLDEN has dispatched a special agent to the seat of war to ascertain the casualities to New-Jersey soldiers.

UNITED STATES HOSPITAL, NEWARK.—Weekly report for the week ending Dec. 19; Admitted, 44; returned to duty, 5; discharged, 15; on furlough, 3; deserted, 15; died, 1; remaining, 875; total number beds, 1,116; ratio of deaths to 1,000, 1.150. Forty-one of the arrivals were of soldiers sent on Thursday from David's Island. JOSEPH LENZ, Battery A, First New-Jersey Artillery, arrived yesterday. We learn that a large number of convalescents will be sent off next week. It is expected the hospital will soon begin to fill up with wounded from the Rappahannock.

NEWARK PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The present term of the Public Schools of Newark closes on Wednesday next. Many of the schools are preparing interesting closing exercises, to be held in connection with the customary distribution of testimonials, &c. The next term commences Jan. 5.

THE NEGRO ANDERSON CONVICTED—HEAVY SENTENCE.—The December term of the Bergen County Courts has just closed. Among the cases tried was that of the negro ANDERSON, for committing a brutal outrage upon a young lady at Hackensack. He was convicted, and sentenced to State Prison for 30 years.

CONTESTED SEAT.—Mr. MOORE, defeated candidate for Assembly in the First District of Mercer County, contests the seat of GEO. W. JOHNSON, member elect.

A JAIL WITHOUT AN INMATE.—The Somerset County Jail, N. J. is without an inmate at the present time.

LAW REPORTS.

Action for the Recovery of Damages for Personal Injuries—What Negligence is a Bar.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Galloway vs. *The Eighth-avenue Railroad Company.*—This was an action to recover damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of the negligence of the defendants' agents in driving one of their cars.

On the trial of the cause it appeared that about nine o'clock in the evening of the 22d June, 1860, the plaintiff started from the northeast corner of Fifteenth-street and Eighth-avenue, to cross to the west side of the avenue. That at the time he started, a car and a stage were coming down the avenue, and were then about twenty feet from the crosswalk. The plaintiff passed over both the railroad tracks, and was beyond the last rail of the west track, when an Eighth avenue stage drove down in front of him and caused him to stop, halting on the west rail of the west track—the stage being between the rail upon which he halted and the curbstone, and not on the track. The plaintiff, as he testified, saw the stage coming down, but not the car, and stopped to let the stage pass. Another witness testified that he saw the occurrence, and that either the car or the stage must have run over the plaintiff on the crossing, and that he, backing out of the way of the stage, was struck by the car. It did not appear that the plaintiff looked to see if there was a car coming down the track before attempting to cross. He was very much injured and brought this action in consequence. Counsel for the defendant contended that these facts established such negligence on the part of the plaintiff as would debar him from sustaining any action for damages against the defendants, and he thereupon moved for a nonsuit, which was refused. The Court was then asked to charge "that if the plaintiff could have seen the approaching car by looking in the direction of it before he attempted to cross the track, his attempt to cross was negligence." The Court refused so to charge, and the Jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,200.

The defendant appealed the case to this branch of the Court, and the judgment below was now set aside, the Court holding that the jury should have been instructed as requested by defendant's counsel. That where danger was to be apprehended and might by ordinary observation and prudence be discovered and avoided, a party should not recklessly nor heedlessly expose himself to it, and then attempt to throw the consequences of such negligence upon another.

H. Morrison for plaintiff; John W. Ashmead for defendant.

An Appeal from a District Court.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Rourke vs. *Duffy.*—This was an appeal from the Eighth District Court. The plaintiff sued the defendant for a balance, which he alleged to be due to him upon an excavation of rock. On the trial the plaintiff testified that the defendant had promised to pay him 84 cents per cubic yard, and the defendant testified that he promised 78 cents only, at which rate it was admitted that he had paid in full. It was shown that, upon a dispute between them concerning the claim in suit, the plaintiff had offered to be satisfied if the defendant would swear that the price agreed upon was 78 cents. The defendant made an affidavit to that effect and showed it to the plaintiff, notwithstanding that the Court below gave judgment for the plaintiff and the defendant appealed.

T. G. Shearman, for the appellant, cited Hurd *vs.* Pendrigh, 2 Hill, 502; Brooks *vs.* Ball, 18 Johns, 337; Stevens *vs.* Thacker, Peake, 187; Lloyd *vs.* Willan, 1 Esp., 178.

The Court reversed the judgment, holding that the affidavit was a bar to the action whether true or not. Thomas G. Shearman and A. T. Bays for the appellant; Daniel B. Taylor for respondent.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Daily vs. *Westervelt.*—Motion denied, $10 costs of opposing to abide event.

The Same vs. *The Same.*—Motion granted.

The Same vs. *The Same.*—Motion granted with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Blatchfield, et al. vs. *Harvill*; *Maxwell* vs. *Wood*; *Appold, et. al.* vs. *Johnson et. al.*—Orders granted.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 20, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 4.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A brief dispatch in yesterday's Times announced the resignation of Secretary Seward. We give elsewhere such information on the subject as has reached us. The resignation, it is understood, has not been accepted by the President, although tendered with the request that it might be accepted immediately.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, announcing Secretary Seward's resignation, states that Secretary Blair will follow suit, and that Gen. Halleck will be removed. Secretary Stanton still retains the confidence of the President.

Some of the Washington correspondents state that Gen. Burnside has tendered his resignation of the command of the Army of the Potomac.

We have this morning Gen. Foster's official report of his victory at Kinston, N. C. He first met the enemy at Southwest Creek, strongly posted, but succeeded after a brisk fight in forcing his way through, with small loss. He then pushed on to Kinston, where he found the enemy strongly posted, where he could not reach him effectually with artillery, and the battle was consequently principally fought with infantry. After five hours' hard fighting he succeeded in driving the enemy from his position, and the result was the capture of the town, with eleven pieces of artillery, four or five hundred prisoners, and a large amount of Quartermaster's and Commissary's stores. Our loss was about 200 killed and wounded. The enemy's force numbered about 6,000, with twenty pieces of artillery.

Gen. Herron telegraphs to Gen. Curtis at St. Louis his belief that the rebel Gen. Hindman has crossed the Arkansas River with his infantry, while Marmaduke is still on the north side with his cavalry. Hundreds of men were deserting from Hindman's army and joining Gen. Herron—principally Missourians. Gen. Curtis has recently received a communication from the rebel Gen. Holmes, forwarded by direction of Jeff. Davis, making inquiry relative to the shooting of ten "Confederate citizens" by Gen. McNeil.

A gentleman who left Little Rock, Arkansas, on Nov. 15, has arrived in St. Louis. The *News* thus sums up the information which he brings: "There were but few troops at Little Rock, but there were about 18,000 at Austin, 23 miles from there, under Gen. Holmes. The force under Hindman in Northwestern Arkansas, was estimated at 14,000. Many of them had been unarmed, but a lot of 6,000 Enfield rifles had been recently received and distributed amongst them. Claib Jackson was at Little Rock on the 15th ult., very sick with the flux. He was on his way to Richmond, as he said, to induce Jeff. Davis to send more arms to Hindman. His attending physician had serious doubts of his recovery. Claib Jackson, Jr., 'son of the old man,' was at Des Arc, sick also. There are many Union men in Little Rock. The people of Arkansas are tired and sick of the war, and, if they had the opportunity, many of them would take sides with the Union army."

Lieut.-Col. John Boyle, commanding the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, made a dash into Tennessee a day or so ago, and penetrated as far as Livingston. He had a fight with the rebels at that point, routing them, and wounding some, and taking ten prisoners. He then returned, without loss, to Burkesville, Ky.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A message from the Mayor, vetoeing the resolution to increase the salaries of the Police Justices to $5,000 per annum, was received and laid over. The Mayor thinks the salaries paid by the city are liberal, and that out of patriotism every municipal or county officer should be satisfied with his present pay, in order to save the city from as much taxation as possible, within reason. The Board were in session but a short time, and adjourned till 5 o'clock, P. M. on Monday.

The Board of Councilmen met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A message from the Mayor, vetoing the Fractional Currency ordnance—a measure that had received nearly a unanimous vote of the Common Council—was read and laid over under the rule. The Mayor says the ordinance would be in violation of the State law, if it should be put in force, and, besides, that he deprecates the issuing of "shinplasters" by Corporations. Some routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned till 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

Several changes have recently been made in the organization of the Army of the Cumberland. A third corps, known as the Reserves, has been organized and placed under command of Gen. Schuyler Hamilton. It is composed of the divisions of Negley, Palmer, the East Tennesseeans, and Maj. King's command, consisting of the Regulars. This leaves the organization as follows: Commander of Corps—Maj.-Gen. Wm. S. Rosecrans; Commander Right Wing—Maj.-Gen. Alex. M. McCook; Commander Centre—Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas; Commander Left Wing—Maj.-Gen. Schuyler Hamilton. In the Second Division Brig.-Gen. Sill has been superseded by Gen. R. W. Johnson, who was taken prisoner by Morgan at Gallatin in August, and has been recently exchanged. Gen. Negley has, at his own request, been relieved of the position of Commandant of Nashville, and is assigned to the command of the Eighth Division, under Gen. Hamilton.

The prize steamer *Emile*, which was condemned by the Prize Court at Philadelphia, has been chartered by the Government, and will leave at an early day for the South, under the command of Capt. Thomas Hand, formerly of the steamer *Kennebec*.

The dentists of Boston have determined to advance their prices 30 per cent. in consequence of the premium on gold.

In St. Louis, parties employed in the manufacture of pilot bread for the Government have struck for higher wages, and Gen. Carr has issued an order declaring that he will arrest and imprison any persons who shall interfere with or intimidate parties who may signify their willingness to work at the old rates.

The barque *Harriet Spaulding*, which was reported some days since as burned by the pirate *Alabama*, arrived safe at Havre, France, on Dec. 5.

The Government hospital at Woodsonville, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, was destroyed by fire on Monday, Dec. 8. The sick were removed, and no casualties occurred. The extent of the loss has not yet been ascertained.

The proprietors of the Rochester *Union* have purchased a papermill, where they propose to manufacture their own paper.

Breadstuffs were lightly dealt in on Saturday; Flour and Wheat were quoted rather lower; Corn was steady. Pork, Lard, Bacon and Beef were active. Groceries were quiet, as also were Cotton, Fish, Fruit, Hemp, Petroleum, Leather, Seeds, Wool and Whisky. Salt was more sought after. Hay, Hops, Tallow and Foreign Liquors were freely purchased at full rates. The Freight market was inactive, with 515 vessels, of all classes, in port.

Resignation of Secretary Seward.

The City was as much startled yesterday by the announcement of the resignation of Secretary Seward as it had been a few days before by the news of the repulse of Gen. Burnside, and the retreat of our army across the Rappahannock. Indeed, the first-mentioned event, and the rumored breaking up of the Cabinet, affected the public more profoundly, if possible, than the other. Mr. Seward has been the right-hand man of the President from the day of his election until now. He has had, in great measure, the shaping of the policy of the Government, beside the management of what has been, on several occasions, its most important and difficult Department. For him to step out of the Cabinet at this most critical moment of the Government's and the Country's history, portended—no man knew what. But every one was filled with apprehension and doubt.

We have little to say regarding the step at this hour. We do not know that the resignation has been, or will be accepted by the President. We give in other columns what is said in the Washington papers regarding the immediate causes that led the Secretary to resign. It may or may not be true. But we believe that Mr. Seward has long desired to quit the post of Secretary of State, and has had the step he has now taken in contemplation for some time. As soon as he felt that there was a want of confidence in him by a leading body of Senators, and perhaps as soon as he felt that the policy he thought wise was thwarted, he has carried his purpose into execution.

If President Lincoln decides to accept this resignation, it will probably not be the only resignation from the Cabinet that will be compelled and accepted. The Minister who now has now gone out has long been recognized as among the very ablest statesmen of the country. Other Departments are filled by men who have no reputation, no administrative ability, no public respect—who are at the same time imbecile and headstrong, who have driven the Government to the very verge of ruin, and who would long ago have vacated their posts had they had the least regard for the opinion, the sentiment, or the welfare of the country. If they will not resign, they should be expelled before the country is swept over the brink of despair on which it is now trembling. Let the President give the country a strong Cabinet and capable Generals, regardless of party and geographical lines, and we shall begin the new year under hopeful auspices, and with renewed public confidence.

The Washington *Star* of Friday night says that Mr. Seward remains at his desk, awaiting the appointment of his successor. Public speculation runs wide as to who that successor is likely to be. But the President will probably not make choice until he decides in what form, and under what auspices, the Cabinet is to be reconstructed.

Blunders of the War.—The two radical blunders in the conduct of the war, have been bureaucratic dictation and lack of concentration. Persons without the claim of even superior ability, and utterly ignorant of the science or nature of war, have attempted to wield the mightiest armies of modern ages. Instead of committing the control of military affairs to skilled commanders, and holding them to inexorable accountability for the accomplishment of feasible objects with adequate resources, there has been a measure of meddling with, and muddling of, military plans fatal to the nation. The successive campaigns in Virginia furnish humiliating illustrations of the fatuity of this policy, and should restrain officials who have had no practical or theoretical schooling in the military art from interference with the campaigning of those whose life-study is war.

"Bushwhacking" may get on thus very well where a few daring men, rifle in hand, take to the forests and hunt their foes as they follow beasts of prey. Guerrilla bands need only the cunning and dash which frontier life engenders. A little army like that which used to suffice for garrison service and to restrain Indian depredations, might be posted and controlled by a Washington functionary, as the blunders affected no vital interest. But a war of invasion, carried forward along a coast and interior line of thousands of miles, with something like a million of troops, is a task from which the most skilled military genius might shrink, and which it is the consummation of folly for any other sort of man to meddle with. The management of armies should be committed wholly to a competent General-in-Chief, and to the commanding officers in the field. Thus we shall have war—successful war; and not till then.

This system should extend still further. Tender-hearted souls should not meddle with military discipline. If the experience of the most warlike nations has demanded the necessity of summary dealing with spies and deserters, it is folly for mawkish philanthropy to step in and sacrifice thousands of lives and the cause itself, by trifling with the most dangerous class of men. Military law must rule in military affairs, or war becomes a farce—nay, inexcusable butchery of the nation's soldiers.

The other stupendous blunder—lack of concentration—we have exposed very frequently. It may grow out of the other; it may have still less respectable parentage. Whatever be its cause, its effects are ruinous. In every conflict there are main issues, and in every war there are vital points of assault and defence. The whole world has seen that the centre and soul of the rebellion was at Richmond—*that* pierced, its life-blood must flow. Everybody, outside of Washington, hoped and believed that whatever else was done or left undone, such forces would be massed against the Confederate capital as would render resistance vain. That this has not been done is the marvel and the shame of the nation. *It must still be done*, and that promptly, or the Union cause will be ruined. Though every sea-coast town were ours, and the Mississippi plowed by our gunboats, and every Border State firmly fixed in the Union, the possession of Richmond by the rebel Government and armies, would stand forth as the single fact, more potent to the world's eye than all others, in proof of Southern success.

The two principles of this war, as of all others, must be, *warriors for war—concentration of strength*. Such a rôle would inspirit the nation anew.

The Battle and Retreat at Fredericksburgh.

The growing interest which centres in our latest Virginia battle-field necessitates the most searching investigation into the causes which brought disaster when we had every reason to expect triumphant success. Fruitful in evil as would be the old French Revolutionary policy of following with a special inquest of querelous functionaries every movement of the army, in this case inquiry is a sacred, public duty. Among other necessary information which will be elicited, we shall learn how far our repulse was probably due to the delay of the pontoon bridges, and why the battle was fought at a perilous bend of the river where the position was strong, and the chances ran so seriously against us. On whom the crushing responsibility must fall, the report of the Congressional Committee will inform the expectant nation without undue delays.

Meanwhile, however, we should beware of being prematurely led astray by distorted news of the real facts. Hasty judgments are usually capricious, irrational and mischievous. "A people that cannot brook defeat," it has been well said, "is unfit for war, and firmness under the pressure of disaster is as indispensable to a great nation as moderation in the intoxicating hour of victory." Viewed in this light the undaunted spirit with which the recent news from the Army of the Potomac has been met, reflects high honor on the national character. Much as the sublime and terrible scenes around Fredericksburgh may occasion us of disappointment and regret, no one is disposed to view them as showing a stain on the valor of our army, or as justifying a moment's distrust of the result of the war and the success of our holy struggle for the safety, honor and integrity of our great and free Republic.

It is certain, from the concurrent testimony both of our own Generals and those of the enemy, that no men ever fought better than the heroic troops who rallied under the Stars and Stripes in the tempest of death which for ten long hours swept over the Southern slopes of the Rappahannock. Whatever else we may doubt, whoever else we may distrust, it is clear that the honor and glory of the nation is safe beneath the defending ægis of our citizen soldiers.

Armies of veterans, led by the greatest captains of their age, have never marched to uniform sure victory. Hannibal was beaten by Scipio in the midst of his dépôts of supplies and reinforcements. Napoleon himself was frequently defeated by opposing armies, as were also before him Frederick the Great, and Charles the Twelfth of Sweden. A reverse, if well improved, may change to victory. Thus it is well remembered that Napoleon, after losing the battle of Marengo, forced the victorious Austrians to evacuate Italy the following day, and wrested from them the main objects of a well-fought campaign.

What moral force the rebels will derive from their recent success remains to be seen. The short dispatch of Gen. Lee, which we published on Friday, is of more interest in this point of view, than the elaborate report which appeared in our columns yesterday. The former document was written on the field shortly after the battle, and shows us how the rebel General then regarded the events of the day. It will be observed that he does not claim the victory. Viewing the affair as a drawn battle, he acknowledges heavy losses, but states that as yet he has succeeded in holding his main position, adding that, although he has repulsed our first assault, he is apprehensive of a new attack the following day. Occupied wholly with the scenes under his eyes, he forgets that great as were his losses, ours were greater still. So far from taking the bold, though hazardous resolve of following up his first advantage by pressing on our troops, and forcing them into the river, his mind, happily for us, seems to have been capacious enough to admit but two ideas—first, the grateful sense that he had escaped an immediate peril; and, secondly, the urgent conviction that he must protect himself, and provide against further attempts to make him quit his earthworks.

"Some men," says Napoleon, "see everything on the battle-field, through a highly-colored medium. They are deeply moved by what is before their eyes, while the distant pieces on the chess-board, being out of view, make less impression than they should. Whatever knowledge, or talent, or other good qualities such men possess, nature has not formed them for the command of great armies, or for the direction of extensive operations in war. The first qualification of a General-in-Chief is a cool head—that is, a head which receives just impressions and estimates objects at their real value." Judging from the Napoleonic stand-point, we have already had an appalling amount of this short-sighted imbecility in the conduct of our armies, and the rebels, it would appear, are not much better supplied with military leaders than we ourselves have been.

Gen. Lee, as we have said, makes no claim to victory. Nor could he do so. For with one or two insignificant exceptions he never stirred from his fortified position during the entire day. Fighting unseen behind his intrenchments, defended by a triple concentric fire of rifles and heavy artillery, which raked our lines, picked off our officers, and deciminated whole brigades, he made no efforts except to defend himself. Had he left his fortress and met us on equal terms in the open field, the battle might have been decisive, and one army or the other could have been undisputed masters of the field. But so bold a venture for a decisive result was not risked, and a similar want of enterprise was shown after the battle.

For to this cause in part we must ascribe the success of Gen. Burnside in concealing his subsequent finely conducted retreat. Lee, by a series of well executed feints from our side, was kept in constant alarm. Not until our last man had been withdrawn, did the mystified foe wake up to the assurance that, for the present he was safe from the dreaded but deferred attack. The annals of military nations scarcely record a single instance in which, after disasters so severe, an immense army, with all its artillery and munitions of war, has been safely withdrawn across a rapid, deep, rising river, from under the commanding guns of an enemy, equal in numbers and flushed with recent success. Not a man was lost, not a gun abandoned, not a caisson missing. This able and unprecedented movement is a good augury for the future. Let the same rapidity, secresy, inventive resources, and masterly combinations characterize the offensive strategy which is shortly to hurl against the rebel Capital our heavy, well-concentrated masses of veterans, and the battle of Fredericksburgh may prove to us another Marengo.

Sunday and Its Sensations.

It has happened, throughout the war, that the events creating the greatest sensations of the public mind have occurred on Sunday. Whether this is owing to that fatality which often seems to impel men and nations directly on to that fate that they exhibit the greatest anxiety to avoid, belongs to philosophers to investigate. We only call attention to the fact in the case of our own Government, that Sunday has been marked by more and intense excitements than any other day, notwithstanding the efforts of our authorities, civil and military, to secure its sanctity and peace.

In the very beginning of the war we got the wrong foot foremost in this matter. Gen. McDowell was unlucky in feeling obliged to fight the first battle of Bull Run on Sunday. For this violation of the sentiments of the religious part of our people he was soundly lectured. And the "unco righteous" did not hesitate to ascribe his defeat directly to his profane deed of offering battle on the Lord's day. When Gen. McClellan took command of the army at Washington, he found it laboring under popular disfavor as a Sabbath-breaking institution, and he issued an order requiring the Sabbath to be observed, by an entire suspension of all drills, musters and other camp duty, and work not absolutely necessary to be performed. How well this order was observed in practice before Manassas and on the Peninsula, we are not able to say. Nor do we know how far Gen. Pope was able to maintain the fitting observance of the Sabbath day, during his brief rule as the Chief in the field. But we apprehend the demoralization resulting from the campaign of the army on the Peninsula, and its transfer from there, and the subsequent battles and retreat under Gen. Pope, led to very considerable backsliding in army conduct. And this was probably not amended in the brief Maryland campaign and the march down the base of the Blue Ridge; for about the time McClelland turned over the command to Burnside, President Lincoln thought it proper to issue a General Order enjoining on all commanders of armies to regard the customs of Christian nations by keeping the Sabbath properly and abstaining on that day from all work and warlike movements, as far it was practicable to do so.

This order received the hearty assent and commendation of the country. But it was a singular commentary on the text, a passage in the letter of one of our correspondents, who, in describing the flank movement of Gen. Burnside from the Blue Ridge to the Rappahannock, made a few days after the President's order was published, stated that Gen. Sumner's Corps, which led the advance, struck their tents in the night of Saturday, and in the early dawn of *Sunday* took up their march toward Fredericksburgh!

Either the occurrence of the events themselves that have so violently agitated the nation, in connection with war movements between Washington and Richmond, has fallen on Sunday, or on that day the news of the same has been received, to disturb and distress Church-going people. Too often during the war have our Christian congregations found themselves, in spite of the best resolves of peace and prayer, converted by the cry of newsboys in the streets into the Church *militant*—too seldom, alas, in that time have they been allowed to congratulate themselves on National success and rejoice as members of the Church *triumphant*. Down to the latest record this lot pursues us. It was on Saturday a week ago that our noble army under Burnside recoiled from the impregnable heights of Fredericksburgh. It was on Sunday last, the black omens of disaster flew thick and low through the land, sending a tremor of apprehension into every heart.

And *to-day*, what have we but conflicting and distressing stories from Washington, that speak of distrust among our rulers and the probable breaking up and reorganization of the Administration? The popular demand goes up in thunder-tones for *some change*. Unfortunately there is no general agreement, and can be none, as to the specific change demanded. We all are satisfied that something is wrong—terribly wrong. We all know that there is strength and loyalty in the land abundantly sufficient to save the nation and Government—that those elements are not properly wielded at present—and that a change must be made which shall give the country better results. Changes are rumored at Washington. Changes have actually begun. But while we demand changes, how do we know that the *right* sort of changes will be made? How can we foresee that a stop will be made when the proper limit is reached? There is, unhappily, as we stated, no general agreement as to the reorganization needed in the Cabinet, and the resignations demanded by one party will be fiercely opposed by another. But the most unpleasant reflection of all to a true patriot is that any change at all in the composition of the Administration is needed. It argues, in spite of ourselves, inherent weakness in the head of affairs. It is an axiom of politics and war, as old as society itself, that it is a hazardous thing to change front in the face of an enemy. But that is just what our Government now feels obliged to do. Let us trust that the presentation of these grave matters to our people *to-day* will be accepted by all faithful Christians who seek the sanctuary, as evidence that Heaven commends the crisis to their humble, truthful and prayerful consideration.

The Mark of Kane.

We cannot help wondering oftentimes at the excessive audacity in falsehood, which we cannot avoid observing. It prevails everywhere, but especially in politics. One would have said that the political untruth which had disgraced this country in years past could not be excelled this side the bottomless pit. But the rebellion has given increased virulence to it. It would seem as if no previous respectability, no station in society, no position, no reputation prevented any one who became touched with this fatal heresy of secession from losing all regard for truth; and more than that, such men seem to lose all regard for common sense, and give the public no credit for any knowledge of facts or power of reasoning, and make statements, not in the heat of a verbal discussion, but coolly, and in writing, which every one who has any memory of the events of the past two years knows are utterly false. Think, for instance, of Buchanan's written, deliberate statement that Floyd had never stolen any public arms at all! which Gen. Scott so summarily exposed, and which needed no such exposure, for every one both North and South who knew anything of what has happened the past two years, knew it was untrue the moment he saw it.

As remarkable a document for this quality as we have lately seen is a letter of the notorious Marshal Kane, of Baltimore, to the New-York *Tribune*, in answer to some queries put to him by that journal. We cannot pretend to pick out for our readers all the falsehoods which this document contains, but some of the largest nuggets of mendacity we cannot refrain from excavating from so rich a placer.

The Marshal declares, for instance, that "there never was any body of leading Marylanders who sought, by their action, to take Maryland out of the Union"—and this in face of the fact that a secession ordinance was only prevented from passing the Maryland Legislature by its being broken up. To say nothing further of any knowledge which we here have had in the matter, was the universal assertion to the same effect throughout rebeldom false and a delusion? The rebels had, and have, as we all know, constant communication with sympathizers in Maryland. Did these sympathizers lie to the rebels, or does Kane fib now?

The Marshal declares also that he "had made careful and adequate preparations" to prevent any assault upon the Massachusetts volunteers in their passage through Baltimore. No one can credit this who remembers that on the very day when that assault was made, this very Kane sent the telegraph dispatch to Bradley T. Johnson, of Frederick, (the same individual who accompanied the rebel army when it entered Frederick, dragging the Stars and Stripes at his horse's tail,) which our readers have often read, but which they will do well to look at again in this connection:

> Thank you for your offer. Bring your men by the first train, and we will arrange with the railroad afterward. Streets red with Maryland blood.
>
> Send expresses over the mountains and valleys of Maryland and Virginia for the riflemen to come without delay. Fresh hordes [of Union volunteers] will be down upon us to-morrow [the 20th.] We will fight them and whip them or die.
>
> GEO. P. KANE.

But it is when Kane comes to speak of this dispatch of his that he shines most shockingly. He actually has the impudence to declare that the "fresh hordes" which he speaks of in it, were not "Union volunteers," but were the Editors of the *Tribune* and their "Abolition associates." But "fresh hordes" means more of the sort that had passed through Baltimore the previous day, and if Kane was expecting the arrival of the *Tribune* Editors with their "Abolition associates" on the 20th, they must have been there on the 19th. Really, to see Kane declare that he did not mean "Union volunteers" by that expression—that it was not the soldiers of the Union whom he threatened "to whip or die," is almost the ultimate sublimity of—it must be said—lying.

After that, such minor misstatements as that he has "never been guilty of hostility to the Union," and that the tearing up of the railroads and breaking down of the telegraph lines which shut off Washington from communication with the North at the outbreak of the rebellion were not produced by hostility to the Government, hardly deserve notice. It can surprise no one, after seeing such misrepresentations as we have specified, to know that Kane closes his letter by admitting that his wishes are for the triumph of the Southern Confederacy, and declaring that "no honest man can call this a war for the Union, and no patriot can give it his support." Sympathy with the rebels and unblushing mendacity go hand in hand, and to some people they seem to "come by nature," as reading and writing did in Dogberry's opinion.

The Latest Outrage in Japan.

Personal security is not to be numbered among the blessings which foreigners enjoy in Japan. Whatever disposition the Government of the Tycoon may have to protect them, there can be no doubt that the Princes and their followers regard outside barbarians with aversion, and avail themselves of every opportunity to give vent to their animosity. The latest instance of this, and perhaps the most wanton and outrageous that has yet occurred, has been narrated by the Yokohama correspondent of this paper, and occurred on the 14th of September. A party of English, consisting of three gentlemen and one lady, left Yokohama on horseback, to visit a temple in the vicinity of Kawasaki. They had arrived midway between Kanagawa and the place of their destination, without meeting with accident of any kind; but there they unfortunately encountered a Prince and his retinue, who brusquely ordered them to turn back. This they immediately proceeded to do. Hardly, however, had they commenced their retrograde movement, when they were fiercely assaulted by the armed followers of the Japanese Chief. The lady, a Mrs. Borradale, had her hat cut from her head by a stroke of a sword, and owed her life to the fleetness of her horse. Two of the gentlemen—Messrs. Marshall and Clarke—were severely wounded, yet succeeded in reaching the American Consulate in Kanagawa. But the fate of Mr. Richardson, the remaining member of the party, was more tragic and terrible. Faint from loss of blood, he was unable to keep his seat, and fell on the road insensible. On recovering consciousness he begged for a drink of water. There was, however, no good Samaritan there to minister to the wants of the dying stranger. Far otherwise. A *noriman*, or native carriage, passing at the time, its occupant, seeing a wounded man sitting on the wayside, asked what was the matter. "Oh, nothing," responded some of the bystanders, "he is merely a foreigner." Whereupon the inhuman wretch descended from his vehicle, drew his sword, and completed the work which the retainers of the Prince had left unfinished. The corpse of the murdered Richardson was dragged some ten or twelve yards off the road, where it was subsequently pointed out to a party of Europeans and Americans, who came to seek it, by a youth who had been an eye-witness of the last act of butchery. When found it was covered with matting, and horribly mangled and mutilated. Such, according to our correspondent, and confirmed by the Japan *Express* and *Herald*, are the leading facts of this shocking catastrophe. A Singapore journal, evidently in the interest of Col. Neale, the British *Chargé*, who has given great offence by his want of sympathy with the sufferers, attempts to apologize for the conduct of the Japanese, by alleging that the Europeans, in obstructing the way of the procession, were violating one of the social customs of Japan, which allows no person to intrude upon the thoroughfares when a Prince and his train are to pass. This view of the matter cannot, however, exculpate the assassins, or take from the atrocity of the outrage. For, notwithstanding the existence of such a custom, Mrs. Borradale and her friends were guiltless. The Prince who contemplated the procession was bound to notify the Government of his intention, while the Government was bound to give notice to the foreign Consulates or Legations. Now, in the present case, no notification of any kind had been given either to the Government or the foreign representatives, and therefore none of the individuals who composed that fatal pleasure party could have had the faintest conception that they were committing any breach of etiquette in riding forth to visit Kawasaki, or that, by so doing, they were performing an act which might have cost them all their lives.

There is no justification whatever of this ferocious attack of the Prince's dependents on these unoffending strangers. It was not their obstruction of the highway that roused the savage passions of the barbarians in question, and provoked the murderous assault which followed. That was merely a pretext. It was the native hatred of foreigners, and the occurrence of so favorable an opportunity for indulging it that led to the outrage. The commercial and diplomatic relations which Christendom has forced on the Japanese are altogether distasteful to the aristocratic classes of that Empire. They would prefer their ancient isolation to intercourse and commerce with the external world. All the hospitalities and honors lavished on the Ambassadors of their nation, during their visit to America and Europe, have not softened the antipathies of the Princes; and, as they are as powerful as their Government is feeble, they run no risk in offering violence to the intruders. But if the Japanese Government cannot protect the persons and property of foreign sojourners, then must those foreign Governments which claim the allegiance of such sojourners defend their rights. They can tolerate no more outrages like that near Kawasaki.

Another Arrival from Europe.

The screw steamer *Edinburgh*, Capt. McGuigan, which left Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 3d, and Queenstown on the afternoon of the 4th inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

Her news is anticipated.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Gen. Hindman's Army Across the Arkansas.

Hundreds of His Men Joining Gen. Herron.

The Shooting of Ten "Confederate Citizens" by Gen. McNeil.

An Inquiry from Jeff. Davis—Gen. Curtis Replies.

St. Louis, Friday, Dec. 19.

Gen. Curtis has received a dispatch from Gen. Herron to the following effect:

"It is believed that Gen. Hindman has crossed the Arkansas River with his infantry, while Gen. Marmaduke is on the north side with his cavalry."

Hundreds of men from General Hindman's army are daily joining that of Gen. Herron. Many of them are Missourians, who express the greatest disgust with the rebel campaign in the West, and avow as their conviction that its further prosecution is hopeless.

Gen. Curtis yesterday received a written communication from Gen. Holmes, commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department of the rebels, forwarded by direction of Jefferson Davis.

The communication is an inquiry for the facts relative to the shooting of ten Confederate citizens by order of Gen. McNeil.

Inclosed with the communication is a printed slip from the Grenada *Appeal*, containing a passage credited to the Palmyra (Mo.) *Courier*.

Gen. Holmes and the Confederate Government desire to know if the passage in the Palmyra *Courier* is substantially correct.

The reply of Gen. Curtis will probably be published, and it is looked for with much interest.

INTERESTING FROM NASHVILLE.

The Disgraceful Surrender at Hartsville—Gen. Negley—Gen. Mitchell—Movements of the Enemy, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nashville, Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1862.

Upon my return from Louisville I am enabled to present your readers with a statement of the disgraceful surrender at Hartsville, the news of which reached you some days since. The brigade which was stationed at this post was commanded by Col. Moore, of the One Hundred and Fourth Illinois—who said some weeks since, in a speech made at the Galt House in Louisville, that "he only wanted to catch Morgan; Morgan was the only man he was anxious to have a brush with," &c.—and consisted of the One Hundred and Fourth Illinois, the One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Eighth Ohio, and one section of the Thirteenth Indiana Battery, and at the time of the fight there were present about 200 of the Second Indiana Cavalry, which was, however, no part of the brigade, but was at Hartsville on duty. The enemy, consisting of three regiments of infantry, and two of cavalry, and five pieces of artillery, under command of Morgan and Duke, crossed the Cumberland about daybreak, two miles above Hartsville.

There was no surprise, as the National force was fully aware they would be attacked. The battle commenced about 6 A. M., with artillery, which the One Hundred and Eighth Ohio was ordered to support. This regiment gave way on the first fire of the enemy, and was soon followed by the One Hundred and Sixth Ohio. The fight was then left to the One Hundred and Fourth Illinois, the Battery and the Second Indiana Cavalry. These conducted themselves with bravery, the One Hundred and Fourth driving back the enemy two or three times, until, overpowered, they were compelled to surrender.

The One Hundred and Fourth Illinois lost about 50 killed and 100 wounded. The two Ohio regiments lost about 10 or 12. The Second Indiana Cavalry lost about 15. The rebels lost in killed and wounded over 200, among them Frank Buchanan, of Wilson County, reported killed.

Our troops consisted wholly of the new levies, and had been upon the march since their organization. The reserve of the rebels, consisting of a force equal to that which attacked us, were stationed upon the opposite bank of the river. After the surrender the Confederates retired from that locality, and are supposed to be in the vicinity of Murfreesboro. Col. Harlan, of the Tenth Kentucky, now commands at Hartsville.

Gen. Negley has been ordered to take command of his brigade, and Brig.-Gen. Robert B. Mitchell succeeds him as commander of this post, and the troops composing the garrison. Gen. Mitchell has announced the following as his Staff officers:

Capt. Jno. Pratt, A. A. G.
Capt. C. A. Garrett, A. Q. M.
Lieut. W. O. Osgood, A. D. C.
Lieut. John K. Rankin, A. D. C.

Gen. Mitchell is the "Kansas Mitchell," and is said to be a brave and efficient officer. The rebels are very strongly posted at Murfreesboro, and their outposts extend from thence towards Nashville as far as Lavergne. About 50,000 troops are said to be in Murfreesboro, under command of Gen. Joe Johnston. The enemy are continually changing their positions; first they will appear on our right, then left, and then upon our right centre and left in force. The indications are that they will fight this side of Murfreesboro, though I think it unlikely, as the country affords no natural defences, and the armies consequently would be on too much of an equality for them to fight. Yesterday they were in considerable force at Nolensville and Triune. Forrest was at Charlotte, and, it was believed, attempting to flank us. Jeff. Davis was at Murfreesboro last week, at the house of a Mr. Manning. Probably the rebel President thinks Richmond may soon be occupied by our troops, and deems that *duty* calls him from thence.

John Morgan, disguised as a National officer, in company with two of Woodward's rebel cavalry, breakfasted with Mr. Lindsley's—our Postmaster—family at his house in Edgefield, last Wednesday morning. Gen. L. H. Rosseau was in the habit of taking his meals at Mr. Lindsley's, and it is believed Morgan's idea in visiting the house was to capture him. The "grapevine" reports Gen. Buckner at Franklin, and Gen. Cheatham at Brentwood, eight miles west of Nashville. This sort of telegraph also circulates the rumor that Johnson is to receive heavy reinforcements from Lee's army, thirty thousand of whom are daily expected to arrive under command of Gen. Ewell. There is no doubt but that there is to be some heavy fighting in Tennessee within the present month.

The Governor has issued his proclamation, calling an election for Congressional delegates.

In addition to the above proclamation, the Governor has issued an order to relieve the pinching necessities of the families in this vicinity, who are suffering from this inhuman rebellion. Many of the parties called upon have contributed largely of their wealth, and exerted all their influence to decoy men into the army of the rebels, and now that the wives and children of these men are starving and freezing, they would not voluntarily contribute to assist them. It is distressing to witness the sorrow and poverty of the poor wives and mothers who daily crowd the Executive Office for relief. Hundreds are reduced by this war to the most abject poverty. Not only the families of men who are now in the rebel army, but also the wives and children of those whom the rebels have plundered of all they possessed, and who have been driven by want to seek food and shelter within our lines. The man whose name heads the list, herewith appended, is the Tennessee millionaire John Overton, who placed his whole property, valued at about $5,000,000, at the disposal of Gov. Harris, to further the rebellion. He is now called upon in a small way to aid the Government.

The Buell examination still progresses and is conducted with the utmost secrecy, though occasionally items of the trial leak out. One of the leaks occurred to-day. Gen. Stedman was sent for and arrived here from Gallatin in an ambulance. Upon being called up he was questioned by Gen. Buell as follows:

Gen. Buell—Have you ever heard any officer present express doubts of my loyalty?

Gen. Stedman—I have, Sir.

Gen. Buell—Is that officer now on this Commission?

Gen. Stedman—Yes, Sir, he is.

Gen. Buell—Who is that officer?

Gen. Stedman—I decline answering that question.

Gen. Buell—If any officer upon this Commission has made remarks derogatory to my loyalty, I demand his name. I ask again, Sir, who is he?

Gen. Stedman—Gen. Schoepf.

Gen. Buell—Do you recollect the remark made?

Gen. Stedman—Yes, Sir.

Gen. Buell—What was it?

Gen. Stedman—To the best of my recollection, Sir, the remark made by Gen. Schoepf was, substantially, that he "believed Gen. Buell was a traitor."

The outspoken General will doubtless be Court-martialed for thus giving air to his honest sentiments which he was unable longer to conceal.

C. H. W. B.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Saturday, Dec. 20.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day, Gen. Franz Sigel was on the stand for three hours. He testified to the particulars of his relations with Gen. McDowell's Corps during Gen. Pope's campaign, and as to the participation of his corps in the second battle of Bull Run. Gen. Sigel expressed the opinion that Gen. McDowell did not properly guard Thoroughfare Gap; did not acquaint himself with the position of Sigel's Corps, and was not therefore able to make the requisite assault upon the extreme right wing, which, under a proper knowledge of facts, he (McDowell) could have done. Gen. Sigel also blamed Gen. McDowell for keeping him without orders, and for making his troops march to no purpose. Gen. Sigel testified that, so far as related to his own corps, (Sigel's,) he thought Gen. McDowell was inattentive to his duties as a division commander on the occasion referred to.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT SAYS.

A Congressman, speaking the other night to the President of the bitter cold night, said, "What a terrible night this must be for the unfortunate soldiers who are badly provided with shelter." The President answered, "Would that I had one of their places. There is not a man in the army with whom I would not willingly change places to-night."

THE ATTACK ON FREDERICKSBURGH.

We have authority of a high character for the statement that the President himself wrote a dispatch to Gen. Burnside to use his own judgment in crossing to make the attack, and that the dispatch was suppressed by Gen. Halleck.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED.

Fifteen hundred wounded arrived here last evening, from Falmouth, and more are expected to arrive to-morrow. Thus far, about seven thousand have come up from the battle-field. A considerable number yet remain at Falmouth, but will be brought up as soon as possible. A good many of the wounded there have died since the battle.

Clement Barclay, the philanthropist, came up from the army last night. He reports our wounded all well cared for, and amounting to 8,300. He speaks in terms of the highest praise of the untiring exertion and labors of Surgeon-General Hammond and Dr. Letterman, Surgeon of the Army of the Potomac; he says there never was a battle where the wounded were so well cared for.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS NOT GRADUATES OF WEST POINT.

Major-Generals.

J. D. Cox. Thos. Crittenden.
Franz Sigel. —— Cadwallader.
J. A. McClernand. N. P. Banks.
Lewis Wallace. B. F. Butler.
S. A. Hurlbert, at Shiloh, Corinth and Bolivar.
R. C. Schenck, wounded.

Brigadier-Generals.

Daniel E. Sickles. Daniel Butterfield.
Lawrence P. Graham. W. K. Strong.
E. Dumont. W. H. L. Wallace.
Robert H. Milroy. Carl Schurz.
Wm. A. Richardson. Max Weber.
Willis A. Gorman. A. Duryea.
James Shields, at Winchester.
—— Baker, killed at Ball's Bluff.
—— Lander, wounded—died.
B. M. Prentice, at Shiloh, wounded.
B. F. Celley, wounded.
Charles D. Jamison, killed.
James W. Denver, wounded, Ball's Bluff.
Albion Schoepf, at Mill Spring.
James Garfield, at Pound Gap.
—— Rousseau, at Garrettsburgh.
James G. Blunt, at Cane Hill.
—— Herron, at Prairie Grove.
—— Jackson, killed at Fredericksburgh.
—— Kimball, wounded at Fredericksburgh.

THE EVIDENCE ON GEN. SHIELDS.

It is said that the evidence taken in the McDowell trial bears with great severity upon Gen. Shields, and fully justifies the Government for withdrawing him from the public service.

INFANTRY CHANGED TO HEAVY ARTILLERY.

The One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth New-York Regiments, and the Eighteenth Maine and Eleventh Vermont, have been changed from Infantry to heavy Artillery.

MEDICAL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Surgeon Cooper, U. S. A., late Medical Purveyor at Philadelphia, against whom charges of bribery, &c., were recently made by parties in Philadelphia, has asked for a Court of Inquiry into the matter. His request has been forwarded to the Secretary of War by Surgeon-Gen. Hammond, with the recommendation that a Court be granted.

SUBSTITUTES IN THE SOUTH.

One new feature in the Southern papers is a special column for "substitutes" wanted for the army, which seems to be patronized with a very generous liberality.

COURT-MARTIAL SENTENCE.

A general order issued by Gen. Martindale, Military Governor of this District, confirms the sentence of a recent Court-martial in the case of Lieut. H. McClune, of Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who was tried under the following charges, viz.:

First—Conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline.

Second—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Third—Uttering disloyal sentiments.

The sentence is that he be cashiered, and be deprived from ever holding any office or post of honor or trust under the United States, and that he be confined by imprisonment in the Old Capitol Prison, or such other place as the Commanding General may direct, during the present rebellion, and that this sentence be published throughout the United States—to take effect on the day the sentence is approved.

REMOVAL OF THE CONVALESCENT CAMP.

Eleven hundred patients from the old Convalescent Camp, near Alexandria, were removed on Tuesday to the new camp, situated a few miles from the Long Bridge, where good substantial tents, with floors, have been temporarily provided for the former denizens of "Camp Misery." A large force of carpenters is engaged in erecting barracks, which, when completed, will be capable of accommodating about 5,000 men. The men have dubbed the new rendezvous "Camp Comfort," so striking is the contrast between the old and the new camp.

EXAMINING SURGEONS APPOINTED.

Commissioner Barrett to-day made the following additional appointments of Examining Surgeons:

Dr. J. W. S. Gondy, Newcomerstown, Ohio.
Dr. Alfred Hasbrouck, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Dr. Abijah P. Cook, Hudson, N. Y.
Dr. J. H. Morrison, Denver City, Colorado Ter.
Dr. George W. Burvall, Dodgeville, Wis.
Dr. Henry S. Conkling, Sidney, Ohio.
Dr. Wm. Bowen, Akron, Ohio.
Dr. J. L. Stewart, Erie, Penn.
Dr. H. A. Spencer, Waterford, Penn.
Dr. James Neil, Harlem, N. Y.
Dr. Charles M. Turner, Tonawanda, Penn.
Dr. D. W. Stormont, Topeka, Kansas.

ORDERS RESTORING DISMISSED OFFICERS.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, Dec. 10, 1862.

General Orders No. 203.—So much of "General Orders" No. 195, of Nov. 24, 1862, as dismisses Capt. Hollon Richardson and Second Lieut. Christopher C. Lefler, Seventh Wisconsin Vols., is hereby revoked, it appearing that those officers were tried and acquitted by a Court-martial for the offence for which they were dismissed.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, Dec. 11, 1862.

General Orders No. 204.—On examination of the case of First Lieut. Frank C. Goodrich, Second Lieutenant regiment United States Infantry, sentenced to be cashiered for misbehavior before the enemy on the day of the engagement of Gaines' Mills, Va., June 27, 1862, which sentence was promulgated in "General Orders" No. 141, from the Headquarters Army of the Potomac, dated July 21, 1862, the President of the United States has been pleased to order that the said First Lieut. Goodrich be restored to his commission in the Second Regiment United States Infantry, and that he be suspended from rank, pay and emoluments for six months from the date of his sentence. The President is moved to this act of clemency by satisfactory evidence, not before the Court, that the accused left his command on account of sickness.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Saturday, Dec. 20.

SECRETARY CHASE'S FINANCE BILL.

It is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury has completed his Finance bill, recommending a nine hundred million loan at 7.30 per centum, and the repeal of the 5.20 Conversion act. He adheres firmly to the opinion in his annual report that the money can be raised by loan.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decisions: That morocco, goat, kid, or sheep skins, are subject to a single duty of four per centum ad valorem, payable either when tanned, curried, or finished.

Under the provisions of Section 75, of the Excise law, by which building stone is declared not to be a manufacture, it is held that stone designed for buildings, whether rough hewn or carved, is not subject to taxation, provided that articles manufactured from stone, marble or slate, such as fire-places and mantlepieces, even though designed for particular buildings, but which are of such nature that they might be introduced into the commerce of the country as articles of traffic, are subject to a tax of three per centum ad valorem. Other manufactures of stone, marble or slate, which are recognized as articles of traffic, are subject to a tax of three per centum ad valorem.

It is the duty of Assessors and Assistant Assessors to apply these rules to cases as they arise.

Exchange Inland Stamps—When all these instruments, namely, mortgage bond and note, are given to secure the same debt, the law requires that each instrument shall have its appropriate stamp, powers of attorney, given to claim, attorneys, agents and others to prosecute the claims of relatives of deceased soldiers, for pension, bounty and back pay, require the dollar stamp, provided by the excise law to be affixed to general power of attorney.

Whenever any person shall make a communication to the office of Internal Revenue, in the nature of an appeal from the action of an Assessor or an Assistant Assessor in the discharge of his official duties, or for the purpose of obtaining an opinion as to the liability of the writer to taxation, such communication must first be submitted to the Assessor of the District, and his written assent obtained to the truth of the statements made in said communication, or the writer must certify that he has transmitted a copy thereof to the Assessor of the District, either by mail or otherwise. The appeal will be considered, and the answer forwarded to the writer through the Assessor from whom the appeal is taken.

Concerning Claims for Taxes improperly paid.—Claims for taxes improperly paid under the Excise law, may be made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue through the Collectors of the respective districts, supported by the affidavits of the claimants and the certificates, under whose discretion the taxes were assessed.

Regarding manufacturers of cabinet ware, and manufacturers and dealers in furniture.—Looking-glass and picture frames are manufactures, and subject to tax as such, but merely placing mirror or picture in the frame does not constitute a new manufacture, nor render the article liable to additional taxation. Furniture finished with the exception of oiling, waxing, painting or varnishing, on which the excise duty has been paid, shall not be subject to additional taxation in consequence of such oiling, waxing, painting or varnishing. The mere addition of a marble slab to a table, or other furniture, is not construed as the production of a new manufacture, provided the taxes on the material has been paid. When all the different parts of a piece of furniture are got out, shaped and finished ready to be put together, and tax is paid on the piece of furniture as a whole, the putting together the different parts will not be considered a manufacture.

On Bond and Mortgage.—When bond and mortgage or note and mortgage are given to become the same debt, both bond and mortgage or note and mortgage require to be stamped. The bond as a personal bond for a certain sum of money requires a mortgage stamp, the mortgage, a mortgage stamp, and the note a Bill of Exchange (inland) stamp. When all the instruments, viz: mortgage, bond and note, are given to secure the same debt, the law requires that each instrument shall have its appropriate stamp.

PRIZE MONEY.

There is much feeling here, among naval officers, in regard to the extraordinary delay in paying over prize money for distribution. The value of the captures amount to at least $10,000,000, but as yet the sum of only $500,000 has been accounted for to the Department. Representative Sedgwick's resolution of inquiry, adopted to-day, will elicit all the facts in the premises, and lead to a thorough investigation. Many of the vessels and cargoes were sold at least six or ten months ago. The money is known to be in the hands of Marshals, yet no returns have been rendered.

BRITISH SCHOONER CAPTURED.

The Navy Department has been informed by Lieutenant Commanding English, of the *Saginaw*, that he recently captured the schooner *By George*, from Nassau, N. P., with an assorted cargo of coffee, salt, &c., and sent her to Key West.

International Relief Fund.

Mr. A. A. Low, Treasurer of the International Relief Committee, No. 31 Burling-slip, acknowledges the receipt of the following donations this day, Dec. 20, 1862:

W. A. Freeborn & Co.		$200 00
H. B. Watson		25 00
Hon. E. Cornell, Ithaca, N. Y.		310 00
Total		$535 00
Previously reported in cash	$100,665 82	
Other contributions	20,375 00	$121,040 82
Grand Total		$121,575 82

—Miss Helen E. Morrell, of New-Haven, died in Hartford on the evening of Saturday, Dec. 13, while visiting at the house of a friend. She seemed in good health during the evening, but was found dead in her bed the next morning. A bottle of ether and a cloth saturated with the fluid were by her side, but the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

GOSSIP FROM PARIS.

The Success of Mlle. Patti—A Soiree at Dr. Doremus'—Miss Adelaide Philips—Return of Emile Girardin to the Presse, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Friday, Dec. 5, 1862.

The success of Mlle. Patti at the Italian Opera has reached the fabulous. To such an extent is she the *lionne* of the town, that a fashionable man or woman who has not yet heard her dare not confess it and look society in the face. And yet how many there must be who have not yet seen her, for she has only sung six times—in the "Somnambula" three times, in the "Barber of Seville" twice, and in "Lucia" once. She is engaged at the rate of three hundred dollars a night for the nights she sings during two months, and a full benefit—making an equivalent of four hundred dollars a night. The engagement has been extended, by a subsequent contract, through January, and will recommence next year, for a period of three years; so that, with the exception of a possible flying visit, New-Yorkers in general hereafter who desire to hear her will be obliged to cross the Atlantic for that purpose.

At a musical soirée a few evenings ago at Dr. Doremus', we had the pleasure of hearing Miss Adelaide Philips, of Boston, who is engaged for Vienna, but who makes first a flying visit home. Mrs. Gravier Johnston, of New-York, the Pianist, Mrs. Riggs, of Washington, a brilliant amateur vocalist, and the learned chemist himself, who, with only one arm at his disposition, manages to extract sounds from the keys of a cornet such as few men obtain with two arms and more practice than the Doctor, with his numerous scientific occupations, can afford to spare.

M. de Girardin has at length reëntered the editorial columns of the *Presse*, with M. Rouy as political director. The paper, notwithstanding the retirement of M. Zuif, who until now has so ably filled the post of "American Editor" on the paper, will continue to defend the cause of right in the American question, as it is bound to do by its political rank as a liberal paper. Nevertheless there is some talk of M. Gaillardet returning to the paper, a circumstance much to be regretted, since we now all see how difficult it is for any man who possesses negroes, or who has even a fortieth cousin tainted with the black poison, to see clearly into the great question which is now convulsing the American States.

The Baron Paul Dubois, ex-Dean of the Faculty, Accoucheur to Her Majesty, has just resigned the Chair of Professor of Obstetrics in the Faculty of Medicine, and been succeeded by M. Depaul, a brilliant lecturer and polemist, highly esteemed in the profession.

MALAKOFF.

FROM LONDON.

A Good Time for British Ships—Lancashire Contributions for the Operatives—English Feeling—Supposed Schemes of the Emperor for a Southern Empire—A War of Extermination—Logic, Necessity and Responsibility—Spirit of the War—Possibilities of Peace.

London, Friday, Dec. 5, 1862.

The London *Times* of this morning copies a report that certain New-York merchants have talked of fitting out a piratical steamer to capture British merchant ships. That such a thing has been talked about in Wall-street, as a good offset to the *Alabama*, is not unlikely. It is clear that that one steamer has put millions into the hands of British shipowners, and damaged those of America to the same figure. British merchants, if they had no hatred to the North, and no sympathy with the South, could yet afford, as a mere commercial speculation, to fit out a dozen *Alabamas*, and drive American commerce from every sea, or compel every American ship on the ocean to carry foreign flags, and be protected by foreign papers. It is a "smart" game; but I do not see that it is one that two can play at. The British Government will not get into a war with you. Mr. Adams protests to Earl Russell. Russell promises to speak to the Secretary, who should hinder gunpowder from being sent to the South. He actually did so, and a steamer ready to leave for Nassau, with a cargo of powder, was refused a clearance. But that was all the good it did. She sailed without it all the same, and if she has any trouble at Nassau in consequence, which is not likely, she will run for Charleston. You may rest assured of this, *England will not risk a war until the ice is out of the St. Lawrence.*

But Englishmen are more and more disposed to do all they can to cripple the North and help the South. It is seen now that the elections have not brought peace or hope of peace. They see that the National Government is more determined, more energetic than ever in the prosecution of the war, even to the bitterest extremities. They look round to see what can next be done. The cotton famine increases. The large supplies from India are a mockery. They set no mills going, nor do they stay the giant strides of pauperism. The magnates of Lancashire have held a great meeting, and subscribed £130,000, say $650,000. They are determined to feed the half million of operatives, whose wages have been cut off by the war, but no man who gives his money in England forgets what has made it necessary. The feeling against the war, and the North for persisting in the war, deepens every day. It is all but universal. It comes out in unexpected quarters. The most "liberal" of politicians, and the most ultra of Abolitionists share the general feeling. If nothing is done before, the opening of Parliament will bring an expression of this feeling.

People who profess to be well informed respecting the feeling at Paris, say that the Emperor, in connection with his scheme of Mexican reorganization, is determined upon securing an ally in the Southern Confederacy. He expects the North and South to occupy on the Western Continent positions like those of England and France in Europe. The South is to be the France of the West and the ally of France in the East. Mexico will have the same relation to the Confederacy that Spain has to France, and there may be an opportunity of consolidating these with Cuba and Central America into a great Southern Empire. I cannot aver that the Emperor entertains these projects, but there is no doubt that he has listened to them, as, in fact, he listens to everything. And it may be well to understand that 100,000 French workmen in the cotton manufactures are at this hour in as much distress as the operatives of Lancashire. Still, there is not, at this moment, any absolute indication of a movement to compel peace and bring cotton. We shall listen with open ears to whatever falls from imperial lips at New Year's.

The entire English Press, almost without exception, denounces the idea of a war of extermination, or of using any means to excite negro insurrection. They see that such measures will call for acts of retaliation. The theory of the moment is that Gen. Burnside will soon give way to another leader, and that Mr. Lincoln will be compelled, sooner or later, to accept of Gen. Fremont, who will carry out the extreme measures of the most ultra party.

That the war, if continued another year, will be carried on with greater earnestness and desperation on both sides, it is natural to suppose. Military executions, like that of Gen. McNeil, and negro insurrections, like those upon the sugar plantations, must bear their bloody fruit. It is easy to see that the actual tendency of the war at this moment is toward such atrocities as have not, for centuries, been seen in civilized warfare. The Southern leaders may hesitate, but the time will come when their threats will be accomplished. The black flag will be flung to the breeze, and no quarter will be asked or taken. It rests with the Federal Government to say whether this shall be done, and whatever may be thought of the matter in America, in Europe the stronger and invading party will be held responsible, and there will be a demand for intervention which no Government in Europe will have power to resist.

I am well aware of the spirit in which the war began. The idea, a year and a-half ago, was to go down South and hang Jeff. Davis. The North was covered over with pictorial representations of the Southern President suspended from a gallows, or just about to undergo that unpleasant operation. There may have been a few persons, eighteen months ago, who recognized the necessity of catching him before he could be properly executed; but they did not anticipate so long a postponement. Much has changed since that time. When great armies have fought together, when thousands on one side or the other have been taken prisoners, and thousands of dead buried under flags of truce, these first crude ideas of the war are forgotten. The Confederacy has been, so far, recognized as a belligerent, even by the National Government. No doubt extermination, or, as Gov. Andrew termed it, "the solemn extinction of treason," is a logical doctrine—perhaps a logical necessity. It is hard to see any other result.

There must be war or peace. If war, there may be conquest and submission or extermination. A country, like an individual soldier, may be killed in case of a refusal to surrender. The North must choose, if it have not already chosen, between war, conquest, and whatever may be necessary to subjugation, and whatever may follow, and peace, with the Union divided and the Confederacy an independent Power. You may see a third position between the horns of this dilemma. American correspondents of some English papers talk of a disposition to restore the Union and peace together, by submission to the South, or such compromises as would be equivalent to submission. There are probably few persons at the North ready, even with the restoration of the writ of *habeas corpus*, to advocate such a policy.

Mr. Gladstone has again expressed his opinion on American affairs, but it is only the opinion of nineteenths of the nation. He thinks the war useless because he thinks its objects are impracticable. He is waiting to hear what will be said to the proposition for a suspension of hostilities. That is what we are all waiting for.

MONADNOCK.

—Two brothers—Moses and Jacob Harrison—aged respectively eighty-eight and ninety-two years of age, died in Orange, N. J.—one on Dec. 8, and the other on Dec. 9.

Scarfs, Ties, Robes,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
NEW GOODS AT OLD PRICES.
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Heavy Knit All Wool
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER, BY
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

To Druggists.—A substitute for Davidson's Plasters, Crittenton's Poor Man's on cloth.
CHAS. N. CRITTENTON, Proprietor,
No. 38 6th-av.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Ladies' Anklets and Balmoral Boots—For Christmas and New-Years and for Skating, at
JEFFERS,
No. 573 Broadway.

Balmoral Boots and Anklets.—Ladies who wish to be provided with the best outfit for Skating, will find them at
D. W. BIXBY'S,
No. 8 Astor-place.

Ladies' Anklets.—Protecting from the cold and wet, and at the same time very ornamental for Skating.
S. CANTRELL,
No. 813 Broadway.

Anklets.—If you wish to make a present to your wife or daughter, get a pair of Anklets.
J. B. MILLER,
No. 387 Canal-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

DIED.

Chamberlain.—The funeral services of the late Lieut. Warren W. Chamberlain, U. S. A., will take place at Trinity Church, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 12 o'clock M. His relatives and friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

Ely.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 17, William Sprague, son of Rev. S. R. Ely, aged 27 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 22d inst., at 11 A. M., from the residence of his father, Roslin, L. I. Carriages will be in waiting at Hempstead branch Long Island Railroad, to take friends to and from the funeral. Cars leave James-slip at 8½ A. M., Hunter's Point at 9 A. M., returning about 2½ P. M.

Martin.—In this City, on Friday morning, Dec. 19, of consumption, Mulford M., eldest son of Richard and Elizabeth Martin, aged 23 years, 2 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 301 West 19th-st., on Monday, the 22d inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M., without further notice. He will be taken to Haslewood Cemetery, Rahway, N. J., for interment.

☞ Rahway, N. J., papers please copy.

Searight.—On Friday morning, Dec. 19, David Searight, aged 7 years.

His relatives and the friends of his uncle, Robert McFeeters, are invited to attend the funeral services, at his uncle's residence, Washington-av., fourth house south of Lafayette-av., on Sunday, (this day,) at 4½ o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

Whelpley.—At his residence, in Bedford, Westchester County, on Saturday, Dec. 20, 1862, Ebenezer Whelpley, aged 70 years.

Young.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 20, James Young, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 143 Jay-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 21, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 603.—Dec. 20, 1862.
51, 39, 34, 58, 29, 23, 67, 4, 25, 11, 52, 8.
Kentucky, Class 604—Dec. 20, 1862.
36, 46, 58, 38, 34, 47, 1, 18, 19, 51, 61, 68, 60, 71.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

PERFUMED CAMPHOR ICE,
WITH GLYCERINE, is the BEST REMEDY for
CHAPPED HANDS, LIPS, Fever Sores, Sunburn, &c.
Prepared and sold by
J. CLEMENT RUSHTON,
Chemist and Druggist, No. 417 Broadway,
Corner Canal st.
Price 25 cents per box. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.

HAVE YOU A COUGH, COLD, PAIN IN the Chest, or Bronchitis? In fact, have you the premonitory symptoms of the "insatiate archer," Consumption? Know that relief is at hand in WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry.
Buy none unless it has the written signature of "I Butts" on the wrapper.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, &c.—Certain and immediate cure.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS, NEW STYLES.
Some as low as ONE, TWO and THREE DOLLARS each,
at G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st.,
formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS,
Which look as well as the real Diamonds, in Ear-Rings, Pins and Finger-Rings, just received and for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway one door below Canal-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
ANNUAL OPENING
OF
FINE FANCY GOODS
AND
CHRISTMAS TOYS,
AT
No. 43 MAIDEN-LANE,
By PETER TIERS & CO.
We offer for sale this season the largest assortment of FANCY GOODS and TOYS ever imported by us.
We have
BAGATELLE TABLES,
TIVOLI BOARDS,
CHESS, DOMINOES,
SOLITAIRE, LOTO, CRIBBAGE,
PUZZLE BLOCKS, WITH PICTURES,
PUZZLE BLOCKS, WITH MAPS,
BUILDING BLOCKS, WITH WINDOWS AND DOORS,
[illegible]
[illegible]
CHESTS WITH [illegible]
BATTLES AND [illegible]
GUNS, SWORDS, [illegible]
AND ALL THE [illegible]
SWISS TOWNS,
FRENCH VILLAS,
ILLUMINATED PALACES,
FLOWER GARDENS,
MENAGERIES, &c.
NOAH'S ARK, WITH ALL CREATION.
WAX DOLLS LARGE AS LIFE,
DOLLS WITH NATURAL EYES AND HAIR.
DOLLS WITH NATURAL HANDS, ARMS AND LEGS.
DOLLS THAT LAUGH.
DOLLS THAT CRY.
DOLLS THET SAY MA—MA.
DOLLS THAT SAY PA—PA.
WALKING DOLLS, at $2 each.
And all the new and ingenious
TOYS
that the combined skill and industry of the whole world can produce. Trusting our efforts will meet with the usual appreciation, we assure our friends and patrons that we shall do all in our power to make a
MERRY CHRISTMAS AND
A HAPPY NEW-YEAR.
PETER TIERS & CO.,
Importers of French, English and German
FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.
No. 43 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

TIFFANY & CO.,
Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway,
Have in stock, in addition to their superior standard assortment of
DIAMONDS AND FINE JEWELRY,
RICH SILVER WARE AND WATCHES,
BRONZES AND CLOCKS IN ALL STYLES,
an extraordinary invoice of the
PRIZE LEATHER GOODS,
made by the first fabricants of London, Paris and Vienna, including Traveling Satchels and Dressing Cases, from $15 to $800.
EXQUISITELY MADE PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
bound in rare wood or leather, with mountings in gold, malachite, &c.; Jewel and Papeterie Cases, Portfolios, and many miscellaneous fancies.

INDIA RUBBER TOYS AND JEWELRY,
A fine assortment for the Holidays, wholesale and retail.
GOODYEAR'S INDIA-RUBBER GLOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.
India-rubber Gloves for chapped hands, &c.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
NEW HOLIDAY BOOKS,
READY THIS WEEK.
I.
ILLUSTRATIONS TO LES MISERABLES.
A superb small quarto on tinted paper, elegantly bound, containing 26 magnificent photographic illustrations of Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables." The illustrations after the original designs by G. Brion, who has already created a sensation in Paris by these masterpieces of illustrative painting. Price $3, elegantly bound in cloth, beveled boards, and $5 in antique morocco.
II.
ALDRICH'S POEMS
A charming little volume in blue and gold binding. The first complete edition, including "The Ballad of Babie Bell." Price $1, with a Steel Portrait.
III.
THE KING'S BELL.
An exquisite mediæval Legend, in verse, by Richard H. Stoddard, author of "Songs of Summer." Tinted paper, beveled boards, cloth. Price 75 cents.
IV.
TRANSITION.
A Remembrance of Emma Whiting, by Hugh Smith Carpenter, one vol., elegantly printed on tinted paper. Price $1.
***These books are sold by all booksellers, and sent by mail *free*, on receipt of price, by
CARLETON, Publisher, New-York,
Corner Broadway and Lispenard-st.

ENGLISH BIBLES,
AMERICAN EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS,
CHURCH SERVICES, LESSONS, &c.
(Standard and authorized editions.)
A most extensive and beautiful stock of rich and elegant Bindings; magnificent styles for presentation; also, just imported, a novel article of
WOVEN SILK BOOK-MARKERS,
of various elegant and rich designs and colors—a new gift for the season, and very appropriate for Fairs, Christmas trees, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, elegant style.
TOURISTS' WRITING CASES, of the best English manufacture.
SUPERB FAMILY BIBLES
FOR WEDDING PRESENTS.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway.

THE CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE WORLD.—Twenty thousand Photographic Albums, at low prices; 40,000 Annuals in fine bindings, at our price; 75,000 Illustrated Children's Books, at your price; 100,000 Miscellaneous Books, for presents, at any price.
LEGGAT BROTHERS, 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

WARD'S
UNDER SHIRTS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
ARMY SHIRTS,
NEW STYLES.
ARMY GAUNTLETS, large assortment.
UNDERSHIRTS, Merino.
UNDERSHIRTS, Red Flannel.
UNDERSHIRTS, Scotch Lamb's Wool.
UNDERSHIRTS, Canton Flannel.
DRAWERS, all kinds.
WHITE SHIRTS, ready-made or to measure, $15, $18, $24 and $27 per dozen.
ENGLISH SILK SCARFS.
SCARF-PINS AND RINGS.
HALF-HOSE, WINTER GLOVES.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE GOODS.
No. 387 BROADWAY,
Between White and Walker sts.

THE POOR GIRL!
For the merits of this SPLENDID STORY by Pierce Egan, now publishing in the
NEW-YORK ATLAS,
(commenced two weeks since,) see the advertisement of the same story by the *Sunday Mercury* (which is now about to commence it a fortnight behind the ATLAS) in
ALL THE DAILY PAPERS OF SATURDAY.
BACK NUMBERS OF THE ATLAS,
containing the opening chapters, can be had at the
ATLAS OFFICE, NO. 44 ANN-ST.

CABINET FURNITURE.
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.
In consequence of the falling off in our whole business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.
Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.
PLEASE examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., bet. Essex and Norfolk.
N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass near.

SLEEVE BUTTONS & STUDS, NEW STYLES.
SOME AS LOW AS
One, Two and Three Dollars a set, at
G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal st.

NEW PENNIES.
$10,000 WORTH OF NEW PENNIES, for sale in sums of $5 and upwards, at WARD'S Shirt Store, No. 387 Broadway, New-York.

LADIES' BAND AND LINK BRACELETS,
SOME AS LOW AS
TWO, THREE, FIVE AND SIX DOLLARS EACH,
At G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway.
One door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS.
NEW STYLES, SOME AS LOW AS
TWO, THREE AND FIVE DOLLARS A SET,
at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st.

SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

A LOT OF NEW PENNIES FOR SALE, in sums from $5 to $10, at WARD'S Shirt Store, No. 387 Broadway.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou. 103⅝	100 Cumb. Coal Pref. 13
20,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Cou. 94	37 Del. & Hud. Can. Co. 129
2,000 Tre. 7 3-10 ⅌ ct.	50 Hud. River R. 76⅝
Notes......small 102⅛	50 do. 76⅞
24,000 do. 102⅛	250 Harlem R. 22
4,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C. 96¼	200 do. 22⅞
26,000 do. 96⅛	300 do. 23⅛
15,000 U. S. D. Ns. 127	1250 do. 22½
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90 53⅜	100 Har. R. Pref. s30 53⅛
10,000 do. 54	100 do. 53
4,000 Georgia St. 6s 80	300 Mich. Central R. s30 90⅛
25,000 Mo. St. 6s 51⅜	100 do. opg 90⅞
5,000 Louisiana St. 6s 61⅝	50 do. s30 90⅝
1,000 Cal. St. 7s 115	50 do. opg 91
5,000 Ill. War Loan 105	100 do. b30 91⅜
20,000 Erie 4th M. Bds. 101	700 M. So. & N. Ind. R. 40
3,000 B., N.Y. & E. 1st m. [illegible]	550 do. 40⅛
5,000 Harlem R. 3d M. 105	650 do. 40⅞
27,000 Mich. Cen. 8s Con.	100 do. s15 40
[illegible] S. F. Bonds 115	300 do. s10 40⅝
5,000 Mich. So. S. F. 103	150 do. s10 40⅞
4,000 Alt. & T.H. 1st M. 99	150 do. 40⅝
4,000 A. & T.H. 2d M. Pre. 80	400 do. 40¼
600 A. & T.H. Inc. Bds. 63	100 M. So. & N. I. G. Sk. 84
1,000 do. 64	[illegible] 83⅝
[illegible] do. 65	[illegible]
20,000 M. & P. Du C. 1st M. 106	300 Ill. Central R. S. [illegible]
[illegible] Cle. & Pitts. 4th M. 73	400 do. [illegible]
[illegible] American Ex. Bk. 97	100 do. [illegible]
20 Metropolitan Bank 105	100 do. [illegible]
[illegible] American Gold 132⅝	[illegible] Clev. & Pitts. R. [illegible]
65,000 do. [illegible]	[illegible]
5,000 do. [illegible]	[illegible]
5,000 do. [illegible]	[illegible] 48⅛
200 Niagara [illegible]	[illegible] Gal. & Chic. R. 83⅛
200 Pac. Mail S. Co. [illegible]	[illegible] 83
100 do. [illegible]	100 do. b60 83⅛
25 do. 135¼	100 do. b10 83
25 do. s10. 135	1850 Cleve. & T. R. 71
200 do. 135⅛	300 do. s10 71
150 New-York Cen. R. 103⅝	100 Chi. & R. I. R. 81⅞
50 do. s9 103⅞	450 do. 82
150 do. s5 103⅞	200 do. b30 82
200 do. b30 103⅞	100 do. b10 82
100 do. 103⅞	150 do. b30 82⅛
100 Erie Railway 62	250 Chic. B. & Q. R. 87⅜
250 do. 61⅞	50 Mil. & P. DuCh. 2d Pf. 81
200 do. b30 61⅞	25 Mil. & Pr. Du C. R. 31
182 Erie Railway Pref. 93⅞	87 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. R. 52
100 do. b30 94	250 do. 52⅛
450 do. b10 94	150 do. 52⅛
200 do. s30 93⅞	100 do. b30 52⅛
50 do. b5 94	50 do. b30 52⅛
	29 A. & Ter. H. 2d. Pf. 39

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000 U. S. 6s '81, Cou. 103⅝	50 N. Y. Cen. R. s5. 103⅞
25,000 do. 103⅜	150 do. 103⅞
5,000 do. 103⅝	600 Erie Railway 62
5,000 U. S. Dm. N. b60 127⅛	50 Erie R. Pref. 94⅛
10,000 do. 126⅞	450 do. 94⅛
12,000 U. S. 6s '67, Reg. 95⅞	100 do. b10. 94⅜
6,000 Tr. 7.3 10 p. c. N. 102	100 do. 94⅛
7,000 do. 101⅞	200 Hudson R. R. 76⅜
50,000 do. 101¾	350 do. 76⅜
55,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C. 95⅜	1200 Harlem R. 23
18,000 Mo. St. 6s 52	300 do. 23⅛
2,000 do. 51⅞	600 Harlem R. Pref. 54⅛
6,000 Virginia St. 6s 60⅛	1000 do. 54⅛
1,000 N. C. St. 6s 68⅛	200 do. b30 54⅛
5,000 Erie R. 3d M. B. '83. 108	50 Mich. Central R. 91⅝
3,000 Harlem R. 2d M. 104⅛	100 do. 91⅛
3,000 A. & T. H. 2dm. prf. 82⅛	50 do. s10 91⅛
5,000 A. & T. H. In. B. 66	100 do. b10 91⅝
20,000 do. 66⅛	200 M. So. & N. Ind. R. 41⅛
1,000 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d 93	1000 do. 41⅛
4,000 Mich. Cen. 8s Cn.	100 do. b10 41⅛
1st M. S. F. Bs. 115⅛	200 do. s30 41⅛
40 Merchants' Bank 99	100 do. 41⅛
150 Phenix Bank 106	50 M. So. & N. I. G. S. 83⅛
50 Amer. Gold 132⅛	200 do. 83⅛
25,000 do. 132⅛	250 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip. 78⅛
10,000 do. s15 132⅛	800 Cleve. & Pitts. 49
65,000 do. 132⅛	300 do. s60 49
10,000 do. b30 133	200 do. 49⅛
10,000 do. 132⅞	200 do. b30 49⅛
20 Cumb. Coal Pref. 12⅛	300 do. 49⅛
150 Penn. Coal Co. 117⅛	100 Gal. & Chi. R. 82⅛
85 Pac. M. Steam Co. 136	100 do. 82⅛
100 do. 135⅛	1000 Clev. & Tol. R. 71
50 do. 136⅛	550 do. 71⅛
300 do. s30 134	1300 do. 71⅛
100 do. 136⅛	200 do. 71⅛
50 do. b10. 136⅛	300 Chi. & R. I. 82
50 do. b10. 136⅛	200 do. 81⅛
100 do. s60 133	300 do. s10 81⅛
100 Tol., W. & W. R. 36⅛	16 P. Ft. Wa. & C. R. 52

FOURTH BOARD—4 P. M.

At Room No. 23 William-street.

$5,000 U. S. 6s '81. Cou. 103⅝	100 Harlem. R. Pref. 54¼
2,000 Trea. 7 3-10 ⅌ ct.	300 do. 54½
Notes 101⅞	200 Reading Railroad 75⅜
25,000 American Gold 132⅝	200 Mich. Central R. 91⅞
15,000 do. 132⅝	300 do. opg 91⅝
25,000 do. b3 132⅞	100 do. s30 91⅝
50,000 U. S. D. N's 127¼	100 do. 91⅝
50 Pac. M. St. Co. 136⅞	500 Mich. Southern 41⅛
300 do. s30 134	3000 do. 41⅛
300 do. 136⅞	250 do. s10 41⅛
100 do. s60. 134	100 do. 41⅛
100 do. 137	500 M. S. & N. I. G. S. 83⅛
100 do. 136⅞	1200 Clev. & Pitts. R. 49⅛
200 N. Y. Cen. R. 103⅝	200 do. s30 49
1750 Erie Railway 62	300 do. 49
500 do. 62⅛	300 Gal. & Chi. 83
300 do. 62	400 do. 82⅞
100 Hudson Riv. R. 76⅞	100 Clev. & Tol. R. 71⅛
50 do. 76⅞	100 do. 71⅛
250 Harlem R. 23⅛	3900 do. 71⅛
800 do. 23⅛	100 Chi. & R. Isld R. 81⅞
150 Ill. Central R. 78⅞	

SATURDAY, Dec. 20—P. M.

The Stock Market was considerably excited to-day, mainly upon the rumors of a reorganization of the Cabinet, the very suggestion of which appeared to be favorably construed. The rapid advance in prices for a day or two past, however, is, perhaps, more directly owing to the success with which two or three particular Stocks have been put up by the *Bull* interest. The same speculative confidence is extended to-day to Michigan Southern, Harlem (of both classes) and Toledo. After an active day's work, and the closing rates at 4 o'clock were about as follows, compared with last night:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s. 1881	103⅝	103⅝	Missouris	51⅜	51⅜
Treas. 7.30 ⅌ cts.	102⅛	101⅞	Tennessees	53⅛	53⅛
U. S. Notes C. H.	127⅛	127	Harlem	21⅞	23⅛
American Gold	132⅛	132⅝	Illinois Central	79	79
N. Y. Central	103⅞	103⅞	Toledo	70⅞	71
Erie Common	62	62	Pittsburgh	48⅞	49
Erie Preferred	94	94⅛	Rock Island	81⅞	81
Hudson	77⅛	76⅞	Galena	83	83
Mich. Cent. x. d.	91⅞	91⅞	Pacific	138⅝	135
Mich. Southern	40	41⅛	Panama	168	168
Mich. Guarant'd	83⅞	83⅞	Harlem Pref.	53	54⅛

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York, (ex div.) 103⅜	Broadway 140
Manhattan 130	American Exchange 97
Mechanics' 107	Bank of N. America 97
Union 105	Irving 78
America 119	Metropolitan 105
Phenix 108	East River 92
Fulton 145	Shoe and Leather 101
Butchers' and Drovers' 118	Continental 88

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Gen. 6s 104	N. Ind. Gosh. Line 102⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s R E Est. 102	M. S. & N. Ind. s. f. 7 ⅌ c. 102⅝
N. Y. Cen. 6s subscript. 102	Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. '75 103½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64 103⅛	St. L., Al. & T. H. 1sts 98⅞
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76 115	T. H. & Alt. 2ds M. pref 80
Erie firsts, '68 116	Chi. & N. W. s. f. 102
Erie seconds '79 115	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d s. 79
Erie thirds, '83 107⅞	Chi. & N. W. 1sts Ass. 60
Erie fourths, '80 100⅞	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts 54
Erie fifths, '88 96⅛	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts 108
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85 111	Tol. & Wab. firsts 98⅛
Hudson thirds, '75 103⅛	Tol. & Wab. seconds 80
Hudson Convert., '67 96⅞	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds 81
Harlem firsts, '69-72 107	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts 104⅛
Harlem seconds, '64 105	Cleve. & Tol. s. f. 103
Harlem thirds, '68 93	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts 107⅛
Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌ c. '82 115	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds 93
Chi. Bur. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1sts 116⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds 69⅛
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2ds 92	Clev. & Pitts. fourths 73

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, was as follows: Receipts, $491,608 32, including $117,600 for Customs; Payments, $536,340 12; Balance, $10,107,906 16.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Bavaria	Dec.	3	Southampton	New-York
Edinburgh	Dec.	3	Liverpool	New-York
Norwegian	Dec.	4	Liverpool	Portland
Scotia	Dec.	6	Liverpool	New-York
Glasgow	Dec.	10	Liverpool	New-York
Bohemian	Dec.	11	Liverpool	Portland
Europa	Dec.	13	Liverpool	Boston
United Kingdom	Dec.	16	Glasgow	New-York
Etna	Dec.	17	Liverpool	New-York
Hammonia	Dec.	17	Southampton	New-York
Persia	Dec.	20	Liverpool	New-York
New-York	Dec.	24	Southampton	New-York
City of Baltimore	Dec.	24	Liverpool	New-York
Africa	Dec.	27	Liverpool	Boston
Teutonia	Dec.	31	Southampton	New-York
Borussia	Jan.	14	Southampton	New-York
Hansa	Jan.	21	Southampton	New-York
Saxonia	Jan.	28	Southampton	New-York
Bavaria	Feb.	11	Southampton	New-York

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	Dec.	24	Boston	Liverpool
Edinburgh	Dec.	27	New-York	Liverpool
Caledonia	Dec.	27	New-York	Glasgow
Bavaria	Dec.	27	New-York	Southampton
Scotia	Dec.	30	New-York	Liverpool
Great Eastern	Jan.	3	New-York	Liverpool
Edinburgh	Jan.	3	New-York	Liverpool
Europa	Jan.	7	Boston	Liverpool
United Kingdom	Jan.	10	New-York	Glasgow
Persia	Jan.	14	New-York	Liverpool

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Arabia* from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office, on (Tuesday,) at 5 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6 A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

OFFICIAL STATE CANVASS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ss.—STATEMENT of the whole number of votes given for Governor, at a General Election, held in the said State, on the fourth day of November, in the year 1862, wherein the several Counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished.

COUNTIES.	Horatio Seymour.	James S. Wadsworth.	Whole No. of Votes
Albany	10,829	8,409	19,242
Allegany	2,493	5,796	8,296
Broome	2,733	4,288	7,023
Cattaraugus	3,240	4,824	8,066
Cayuga	4,072	6,441	10,516
Chautauqua	3,712	7,176	10,891
Chemung	2,631	2,589	5,220
Chenango	3,795	5,034	8,832
Clinton	3,279	2,778	6,058
Columbia	4,789	4,034	8,829
Cortland	1,877	3,488	5,367
Delaware	3,969	4,435	8,408
Dutchess	5,419	5,005	10,432
Erie	11,783	9,642	21,441
Essex	1,866	2,607	4,474
Franklin	2,250	[illegible]	4,577
Fulton and Hamilton	2,662	[illegible]	5,358
Genesee	[illegible]	[illegible]	6,056
Greene	[illegible]	[illegible]	6,322
Herkimer	3,413	4,576	7,990
Jefferson	[illegible]	[illegible]	12,816
Kings	[illegible]	[illegible]	32,553
Lewis	2,478	2,654	5,136
Livingston	3,097	4,366	7,473
Madison	3,369	5,501	8,871
Monroe	7,461	8,233	15,699
Montgomery	3,365	3,178	6,543
New-York	54,312	22,536	76,947
Niagara	4,028	4,030	8,061
Oneida	9,662	10,143	19,816
Onondaga	7,768	9,321	17,165
Ontario	3,533	4,667	8,207
Orange	5,967	5,188	11,168
Orleans	2,078	3,237	5,218
Oswego	5,169	7,159	12,330
Otsego	5,612	5,576	11,196
Putnam	1,531	1,064	2,595
Queens	4,333	3,027	7,371
Rensselaer	7,906	6,935	14,847
Richmond	2,397	1,139	3,536
Rockland	2,206	1,173	3,380
St. Lawrence	3,623	9,698	13,327
Saratoga	4,584	5,139	9,720
Schenectady	2,052	1,977	4,030
Schoharie	4,686	2,457	7,144
Schuyler	1,709	2,294	4,005
Seneca	2,893	2,330	5,224
Steuben	5,353	7,020	12,378
Suffolk	3,379	3,329	6,711
Sullivan	3,288	2,451	5,741
Tioga	2,713	3,289	6,004
Tompkins	2,627	4,005	6,633
Ulster	6,730	5,609	12,343
Warren	1,910	2,194	4,105
Washington	3,243	5,031	8,279
Wayne	4,050	5,288	9,342
Westchester	7,866	5,555	13,438
Wyoming	2,397	3,677	6,077
Yates	1,430	2,681	4,161
Total	306,649	295,897	603,038

Dated at ALBANY, Dec. 10, 1862.
HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.
W. B. TAYLOR, State Engineer and Surveyor.
WM. B. LEWIS, Treasurer.
D. S. DICKINSON, Attorney-General.

Scatterin Votes Given for Governor.

Albany County—Edwin D. Morgan, received one vote; James Wadsworth, received two votes; John A Dix, received seven votes; Wadsworth, received one vote; J. Wadsworth, received one vote; Jas. K. Wadsworth, received one vote; Simeon Draper, received one vote; Blank, received ten votes.

Allegany County—O. Seymore, received one vote; John A. Dix, received three votes; Col. Albert Brown, received two votes; James S. Wadd, received one vote.

Broome County—Wadsworth, received one vote; J. S. Wadsworth, received one vote; H. Seymour, received one vote; German W. Logan, received one vote; Lyman Tremaine, received one vote.

Cattaraugus County—H. Seymour, received one vote; Wadsworth, received one vote.

Chautauqua County—John A. Dix, received one vote.

Cayuga County—Seymour, received one vote; John A. Dix, received one vote; H. Seymour, received one vote.

Chemung County—J. S. Wadsworth, received one vote.

Chenango County—O. Seymore, received one vote; J. S. Wadsworth, received one vote; H. Seymour received one vote.

Clinton County—John A. Dix, received one vote.

Columbia County—Seymour Seymour, received one vote; James Wadsworth, received one vote; Horatio Senour, received one vote; Horatio Seamr, received one vote; H. Seymour, received one vote; John A. Dix received one vote.

Courtland County—Morgan, received one vote; Ratio Seymore, received one vote.

Delaware County—Abraham Cofurt, received one vote; Wadsworth, received one vote; Garrett Smith, received one vote.

Dutchess County—H. Seymour, received one vote; W. H. Lawson, received one vote; John A. Dix, received one vote; Blank, received five votes.

Erie County—Wadsworth received one vote; Gen. Wadsworth received one vote; H. Seymour received one vote; J. D. Fremont received one vote; John A Dix received two votes; James Wadsworth received one vote; Blank received nine votes.

Essex County—John A. Dix received one vote.

Franklin County—Edwin D. Morgan received one vote; James S. Seymour received one vote.

Fulton and Hamilton Counties—J. S. Wadsworth received one vote; H. Seymour received one vote; John A. Dix received one vote.

Genesee County—Semore received one vote; Edward D. Morgan received two votes; Seymour received two votes, and J. S. Wadsworth received one vote.

Greene County—R. Seymour received one vote; John A. Dix received four votes; Blank received one vote.

Herkimer County—George B. Cheever received one vote

Jefferson County—J. S. Wadsworth, received one vote; F. D. York, received one vote; John A. Dix, received one vote; Wadsworth, received one vote; J. H. Wadsworth, received one vote; Jerrie Petrie, received one vote; Blank received one vote.

Kings County—John A. Dix, received eight votes; J. A. Dix, received one vote; H. Walbridge, received one vote; James Wadsworth, received one vote; William Wall, received one vote; Martin Kalbfleisch, received one vote; Wadsworth, received one vote; Seymour, received one vote; General McClellan, received one vote; James Harper, received one vote; Horatie Seymor, received three votes; John Dix, received one vote; James Whiting, received one vote; Francis B Ellson, received one vote; H. Seymour, received one vote; Blank received fifty-three votes.

Lewis County—John A. Dix, received one vote; James Wads., received one vote; J. S. Wadsworth, received two votes; Blank, received two votes.

Livingston County—James Wadsworth, received one vote; Seymour, received one vote; Horatio Swemore, received one vote; Blank, received seven votes.

Madison County—Wm. Maloney, received one vote.

Monroe County—H. Seymour, received one vote; Horatio N. Seymour, received one vote; Wadsworth, received one vote; Charles O'Conner, received one vote; James Wadsworth, received one vote.

New-York County—Scattering, ninety-nine votes.

Niagara County—James H. Wadsworth, received one vote; Horato Seymour, received one vote; Wash Hunt, received one vote.

Oneida County—Wadsworth received one vote; John A. Dix received five votes; Martin King received one vote; H. W. Seymour received one vote; Seymour received one vote; Blank received two votes.

Onondaga County—J. Wadsworth received one vote; John A. Dix received two votes; Seamore received one vote; Seymour received two votes; Wm. Goodell received one vote; Oratio Seymour received one vote; Blank received eight votes.

Ontario County—David F. Cole received three votes; Seymour received one vote; Semore received one vote; Blank received two votes.

Orange County—James Wadsworth received one vote; J. Wadsworth received one vote; Wadson received one vote.

Orleans County—John A. Dix received one vote; Oraso Semor received one vote; Wardworth received one vote.

Oswego County—Seymour, received one vote; Horatio, received one vote; J. S. Wadsworth, received one vote; John A. Dix, received one vote; Wadsworth, received two votes; James S. Seymour, received one vote; Blank, received five votes.

Otsego County—H. Seymour, received one vote; H. Semor, received one vote; John Bell, received one vote; John A. Dix, received one vote; James W. Wadsworth, received one vote; James Wadsworth, received one vote; John H. Dix, received one vote; Wadsworth, received one vote.

Queens County—John A. Dix, received five votes; James Wadsworth, received five votes; Wadsworth, received one vote.

Rensselaer County—H Seymour, received one vote; Seymour, received one vote; Blank, received four votes.

Rockland County—Scattering, one vote.

St. Lawrence County—John A. Dix, received two votes; J. S. Wadsworth, received two votes; Seymour, received one vote; Horientia Seymour, received one vote.

Saratoga County—H. Seymour, received two votes; Seymour, received one vote; John H. Dix, received two votes; J. W. Wadsworth, received one vote; William Goodell, received one vote.

Schenectady County—John A. Dix, received one vote.

Schoharie County—John A. Dix, received one vote.

Schuyler County—J. S. Wadsworth, received one vote; Daniel Nichols, received one vote.

Seneca County—William Goodell, received one vote.

Steuben County—Jeff. Davis, received one vote; John A. Dix, received two votes; George Northrop, received one vote; J. S. Wadsworth, received one vote.

Suffolk County—John A. Dix, received two votes; E D. Morgan, received one vote.

Sullivan County—David W. Brannon, received one vote; H. Seymour, received one vote.

Tioga County—Wadsworth, received two votes.

Tompkins County—J. S. Wadsworth, received one vote.

Ulster County—James Wadsworth, received one vote; Gen. Wadsworth, received one vote; John A. Dix, received one vote; O. Seymour, received one vote.

Warren County—Benjamin F. Butler, received one vote.

Washington County—John A. Dix, received four votes; Blank, received one vote.

Wayne County—Fred. Douglas, received one vote; Wadsworth, received one vote; James S. Wads, received one vote; Blank, received one vote.

Westchester County—John A. Dix, received five votes; Wheeden Fowler, received two votes; John Price, received one vote; Washington Philips, received one vote; William H. Gardner, received one vote; James Wadsand, received one vote; Stonewall Jackson, received one vote; Seymour, received one vote.

Wyoming County—Seymour, received one vote; J. S. Wadsworth, received two votes.

Dated at ALBANY, Dec. 10, 1862.
HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.
W. B. TAYLOR, State Engineer and Surveyor.
WM. B. LEWIS, Treasurer.
D. S. DICKINSON, Attorney-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ss:—We, the Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Engineer and Surveyor, Treasurer and Attorney-General, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for GOVERNOR, at the General Election held in the said State, on the fourth day of November, in the year 1862, according to the certified statements of the said votes received by the Secretary of State, in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify that HORATIO SEYMOUR was, by the greatest number of votes given at the said election, duly elected GOVERNOR of the said State.

Given under our hands at the office of the Secretary of State of said State, in the City of Albany, the tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.
HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.
W. B. TAYLOR, State Engineer and Surveyor.
WM. B. LEWIS, Treasurer.
D. S. DICKINSON, Attorney-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK ss.—Statement of the whole number of votes given for Lieutenant-Governor at a General Election, held in the said State on the fourth day of November, in the year 1862, wherein the several counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished.

COUNTIES.	David R. Floyd Jones.	Lyman Tremain.	Whole No. of votes.
Albany	10,817	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allegany	[illegible]	[illegible]	8,306
Broome	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,044
Cattaraugus	[illegible]	[illegible]	8,067
Cayuga	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,517
Chautauqua	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,897
Chemung	2,647	2,581	5,228
Chenango	3,791	5,045	8,836
Clinton	3,259	2,791	6,050
Columbia	4,779	4,059	8,840
Cortland	1,864	3,503	5,368
Delaware	3,966	4,448	8,419
Dutchess	5,416	5,018	10,439
Erie	11,817	9,626	21,448
Essex	1,863	2,612	4,475
Franklin	2,246	2,335	4,581
Fulton and Hamilton	2,662	2,686	5,359
Genesee	2,547	3,513	6,061
Greene	3,710	2,612	6,324
Herkimer	3,416	4,588	8,004
Jefferson	5,186	7,636	12,824
Kings	19,589	12,942	32,552
Lewis	2,475	2,667	5,143
Livingston	3,118	4,347	7,468
Madison	3,346	5,524	8,870
Monroe	7,453	8,246	15,699
Montgomery	3,351	3,208	6,559
New-York	54,243	22,572	76,880
Niagara	4,036	4,029	8,066
Oneida	9,580	10,235	19,818
Onondaga	7,728	9,363	17,096
Ontario	3,540	4,657	8,199
Orange	5,994	5,188	11,183
Orleans	2,103	3,234	5,337
Oswego	5,157	7,168	12,326
Otsego	5,613	5,602	11,216
Putnam	1,530	1,071	2,601
Queens	4,431	2,974	7,409
Rensselaer	7,912	6,954	14,870
Richmond	2,375	1,154	3,529
Rockland	2,208	1,178	3,387
St. Lawrence	3,629	9,696	13,325
Saratoga	4,562	5,196	9,764
Schenectady	2,064	1,986	4,049
Schoharie	4,659	2,498	7,157
Schuyler	1,719	2,292	4,012
Seneca	2,906	2,327	5,234
Steuben	5,370	7,013	12,385
Suffolk	3,419	3,319	6,739
Sullivan	3,281	2,463	5,744
Tioga	2,721	3,290	6,011
Tompkins	2,624	4,009	6,633
Ulster	6,719	5,628	12,351
Warren	1,924	2,197	4,121
Washington	3,248	5,047	8,297
Wayn	4,043	5,302	9,347
Westchester	7,863	5,574	13,443
Wyoming	2,396	3,688	6,084
Yates	1,479	2,674	4,156
	306,705	296,593	603,405

Dated at Albany, Dec. 10, 1862.
HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.
W. B. TAYLOR, State Eng. and Surv'r.
WM. B. LEWIS, Treasurer.
D. S. DICKINSON, Attorney-General.

Scattering Votes Given for Lieutenant-Governor.

Albany County—D. R. F. Jones, received one vote; David R. Jones, received two votes; William A. Young, received one vote; George Dawson, received one vote; Blank received two votes.

Broome County—L. Tremaine, received one vote; Tremaine, received one vote.

Cattaraugus County—D. R. F. Jones, received one vote.

Chautauqua County—John Lechner, received one vote.

Cayuga County—William I. Skinner, received one vote.

Columbia County—D. R. F. Jones, received one vote; HoratioSeymour, received one vote.

Cortland County—D. R. Jones, received one vote.

Delaware County—Horatio Seymour, received one vote; William Cofurt, received one vote; Fred. Douglass, received one vote.

Dutchess County—J. Phillips, received one vote; Blank, received four votes.

Erie County—Blank, received five votes.

Genesee County—Sanford E. Church, received one vote.

Greene County—D. F. Jones, received one vote; Blank, received one vote.

Kings County—Rev. Moses L. Scudder, received one vote; Philip Wisemendel, received one vote; William J. Skinner, received one vote; Thomas Ripton, received one vote; Blank, received eighteen votes; Scattering, received six votes.

Lewis County—Lyman Tram, received one vote.

Livingston County—Blank, received three votes.

New-York County—Scattering, seventy-five votes.

Niagara County—David Floyd Jones, received one vote.

Oneida County—Joseph Pell, received one vote; Blank, received one vote; Scattering, one vote.

Onondaga County—David Turner, received one vote; W. O. Duvol, received one vote; Blank, received three votes.

Ontario County—Blank, received two votes.

Orange County—Frank Bounty received one vote.

Oswego County—Edwin Chase, received one vote; Blank, received ten votes.

Queens County—D. F. Jones, received two votes; David Floyd Jones, received one vote; D. R. F. Jones, received one vote.

Rensselaer County—Blank, received four votes.

Rockland County—Scattering, one vote.

Saratoga County—David Floid Jones, received three votes; M. B. Calleghan, received one vote; Robert Anderson, received one vote; D. R. F. Jones, received one vote.

Schuyler County—Roswell Shepard, received one vote.

Seneca County—William W. Chapman, received one vote.

Steuben County—Stonewall Jackson, received one vote; Garret Smith, received one vote.

Suffolk County—D. R. Floyd Jon, received one vote.

Ulster County—L. Tremain, received three votes; Francis Snyder, received one vote.

Washington County—Horatio Seymour, received one vote; Blank, received one vote.

Wayne County—Jeff. Davis, received one vote; Horace Greeley, received one vote.

Westchester County—John D. Hains received two votes; John A. Thatcher, received one vote; Wright Knapp, received one vote; James L. Parshall, received one vote; D. F. R. D. Jones, received one vote.

Dated at ALBANY, Dec. 10, 1862.
HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.
W. B. TAYLOR, State Engineer and Surveyor.
WM. B. LEWIS, Treasurer.
D. S. DICKINSON, Attorney-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, *ss.*—We, the Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Engineer and Surveyor, Treasurer, and Attorney-General, having formed a Board of Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for Lieutenant-Governor, at the General Election, held in the said State on the fourth day of November, in the year 1862, according to the certified statements of the said votes received by the Secretary of State, in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify that DAVID R. FLOYD JONES was, by the greatest number of votes given at said election, duly elected LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of the said State.

Given under our hands, at the office of the Secretary of State of said State, in the City of Albany, the tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.
HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.
W. B. TAYLOR, State Engineer and Surveyor.
WM. B. LEWIS, Treasurer.
D. S. DICKINSON, Attorney-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ss.—Statement of the whole number of votes given for Canal Commissioner, at a general election, held in the said State, on the fourth day of November, in the year 1862, wherein the several counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished.

COUNTIES.	Wm. I. Skinner.	Oliver Ladue.	Whole No. of votes.
Albany	10,904	8,387	19,293
Allegany	2,504	5,794	8,298
Broome	2,718	4,327	7,045
Cattaraugus	3,238	4,832	8,070
Cayuga	4,058	6,476	10,536
Chatauqua	3,716	7,181	10,897
Chemung	2,652	2,577	5,229
Chenango	3,784	5,049	8,833
Clinton	3,256	2,795	6,051
Columbia	4,786	3,980	8,845
Cortland	1,860	3,515	5,375
Delaware	3,977	4,441	8,420
Dutchess	5,413	5,020	10,438
Erie	11,841	9,607	21,450
Essex	1,864	2,611	4,475
Franklin	2,250	2,331	4,581
Fulton and Hamilton	2,674	2,690	5,364
Genesee	2,548	3,526	6,074
Greene	3,748	2,598	6,346
Herkimer	3,451	4,529	7,982
Jefferson	5,200	7,624	12,825
Kings	19,601	12,941	32,569
Lewis	2,535	2,611	5,149
Livingston	3,125	4,345	7,473
Madison	3,371	5,501	8,872
Monroe	7,545	8,156	15,701
Montgomery	3,354	3,205	6,559
New-York	54,178	22,632	76,877
Niagara	4,043	4,025	8,068
Oneida	9,611	10,220	19,832
Onondaga	7,841	9,264	17,104
Ontario	3,545	4,662	8,209
Orange	6,004	5,190	11,194
Orleans	2,099	3,237	5,336
Oswego	5,184	7,147	12,341
Otsego	5,617	5,598	11,215
Putnam	1,531	1,069	2,600
Queens	4,380	3,021	7,401
Rensselaer	7,927	6,950	14,880
Richmond	2,373	1,158	3,531
Rockland	2,213	1,176	3,389
St. Lawrence	3,639	9,691	13,330
Saratoga	4,591	5,173	9,765
Schenectady	2,079	1,957	4,036
Schoharie	4,679	2,490	7,169
Schuyler	1,722	2,291	4,013
Seneca	2,914	2,322	5,237
Steuben	5,384	7,013	12,398
Suffolk	3,399	3,338	6,737
Sullivan	3,295	2,453	5,748
Tioga	2,725	3,286	6,011
Tompkins	2,630	4,008	6,638
Ulster	6,703	5,659	12,362
Warren	1,933	2,195	4,128
Washington	3,297	5,002	8,301
Wayne	4,055	5,296	9,351
Westchester	7,879	5,572	13,454
Wyoming	2,397	3,690	6,087
Yates	1,476	2,678	4,164
Total	307,316	296,101	603,656

Dated at ALBANY, Dec. 10, 1862.
HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.
WM. B. TAYLOR, State Engineer and Surveyor.
WM. B. LEWIS, Treasurer.
D. S. DICKINSON, Attorney-General.

Scattering Votes given for Canal Commissioner.

Albany County—Lyman Tremain, received one vote; Blank, received one vote.

Cayuga County—William Skinner, received two votes.

Columbia County—Andreas Willinan, received thirteen votes; [illegible] Charles L. Beals, received one vote; Andreas Willman [illegible]

Delaware County—William Stewart, received one vote.

Dutchess County—Daniel Green, received one vote; P. Myers, received one vote; Blank, received three votes.

Erie County—Blank, received two votes.

Genesee County—Andreas Willmann, received one vote.

Herkimer County—William I. Skin, received two votes.

Jefferson County—Philemon Wright, received one vote.

Kings County—William L. Skinner, received one vote; Samuel Jones, received one vote; Blank, received twenty-three votes; Scattering, two votes.

Lewis County—Ladue, received one vote; Defective two votes.

Livingston County—Blank, received three votes.

New-York County—Scattering sixty-seven votes.

[illegible] *County*—Blank, received one vote.

Onondaga County—James W. Lougen, received one vote; O. Ladue, received one vote; J. Skinner, received one vote; Blank, received five votes; Defective, one vote.

Ontario County—Blank, received two votes.

Oswego County—Skinner, received one vote; Blank, received nine votes.

Rensselaer County—Blank, received three votes.

Saratoga County—John E. Harrington, received one vote.

Seneca County—William Shattuck, received one vote.

Steuben County—Henry Greentree, received one vote.

Washington County—William Skinner, received one vote; Blank, received one vote.

Westchester County—John W. Husted, received one vote; William Skinner, received one vote; W. J. Skinner, received one vote.

Dated at ALBANY, Dec. 10, 1862.
HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.
W. B. TAYLOR, State Engineer and Surveyor.
WM. B. LEWIS, Treasurer.
D. S. DICKINSON, Attorney-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, *ss.*: We, the Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Engineer and Surveyor, Treasurer and Attorney-General, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for Canal Commissioner at the General Election, held in said State on the fourth day of November, 1862, according to the certified statements of the said votes received by the Secretary of State, in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify that WILLIAM I. SKINNER was, by the greatest number of votes given at the said Election, duly elected CANAL COMMISSIONER of the said State.

Given under our hands, at the office of the Secretary of State of said State, in the City of Albany, the 10th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.
HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.
W. B. TAYLOR, State Engineer and Surveyor.
WM. B. LEWIS, Treasurer.
D. S. DICKINSON, Attorney-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ss.—Statement of the whole number of votes given for Inspector of State Prisons, at a General Election, held in the said State, on the fourth day of November, in the year 1862, wherein the several counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished:

COUNTIES.	Gaylord J. Clarke.	Andreas Willmann.	Whole No. of Votes.
Albany	10,845	8,445	19,292
Allegany	2,499	5,797	8,297
Broome	2,739	4,309	7,048
Cattaraugus	3,235	4,834	8,069
Cayuga	4,065	6,465	10,530
Chautauqua	3,713	7,182	10,895
Chemung	2,648	2,580	5,228
Chenango	3,785	5,048	8,833
Clinton	3,265	2,786	6,052
Columbia	4,788	3,986	8,851
Cortlandt	1,857	3,519	5,376
Delaware	3,975	4,444	8,420
Dutchess	5,414	5,020	10,440
Erie	11,819	9,631	21,441
Essex	1,862	2,612	4,474
Franklin	2,246	2,337	4,583
Fulton and Hamilton	2,678	2,685	5,363
Genesee	2,548	3,527	6,075
Greene	3,743	2,599	6,342
Herkimer	3,419	4,594	8,013
Jefferson	5,192	7,630	12,823
Kings	19,566	12,991	32,581
Lewis	2,476	2,671	5,148
Livingston	3,114	4,352	7,471
Madison	3,343	5,527	8,870
Monroe	7,436	8,222	15,708
Montgomery	3,369	3,201	6,570
New-York	53,990	22,780	76,834
Niagara	4,023	4,030	8,057
Oneida	9,580	10,243	19,829
Onondaga	7,736	9,352	17,097
Ontario	3,546	4,663	8,212
Orange	6,002	5,184	11,186
Orleans	2,103	3,235	5,338
Oswego	5,161	7,125	12,341
Otsego	5,616	5,600	11,216
Putnam	1,531	1,071	2,602
Queens	4,374	3,027	7,401
Rensselaer	7,908	6,963	14,874
Richmond	2,371	1,163	3,534
Rockland	2,211	1,176	3,386
St. Lawrence	3,632	9,696	13,328
Saratoga	4,577	5,189	9,770
Schenectady	2,046	1,889	4,035
Schoharie	4,677	2,491	7,168
Schuyler	1,719	2,293	4,013
Seneca	2,912	2,325	5,238
Steuben	5,384	7,613	12,897
Suffolk	3,396	3,341	6,737
Sullivan	3,290	2,459	5,749
Tioga	2,730	3,281	6,012
Tompkins	2,630	4,007	6,637
Ulster	6,722	5,635	12,360
Warren	1,926	2,200	4,126
Washington	3,255	5,047	8,303
Wayne	4,040	5,310	9,350
Westchester	7,833	5,622	13,467
Wyoming	2,390	3,699	6,089
Yates	1,477	2,687	4,164
Total	306,422	296,945	603,655

Dated at ALBANY, Dec. 10, 1862.
HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.
W. B. TAYLOR, State Engineer and Surveyor.
WM. B. LEWIS, Treasurer.
D. S. DICKINSON, Attorney-General.

Scattering Votes given Inspector of State Prisons.

Albany County—Galord Andras Willman, received one vote ' Blank, received four votes.

Allegany County—Henry Hoiseington, Jr., received one vote.

Clinton County—A. Willman, received one vote.

Columbia County—Oliver Ladue, received seventy-nine votes.

Delaware County—Stephen Berrey, received one vote.

Dutchess County—H. Bishop, received one vote; G. J. Clark, received one vote; Blank, received four votes.

Erie County—Blank, received one vote.

Jefferson County—Benjamin Walts, received one vote.

Kings County—William Donley, received one vote; Blank, received twenty-one votes; Scattering, two votes.

Lewis County—Samuel P. Sears, received one vote.

Livingston County—Blank, received five votes.

New-York County—Scattering, received sixty-four votes.

Niagara County—G. J. Clarke, received one vote; Andreas Williams, received one vote; Gaylord Clarke, received one vote; A. Wilman, received one vote.

Oneida County—Blank, received one vote.

Onondaga County—James L. Carson, received one vote; Clark, received one vote; Blank, received six votes; Defective, one vote.

Ontario County—William C. Rhodes, received one vote; Blank, received two votes.

Oswego County—Charles Hughes, received one vote; Blank, received eight votes; Andreas Wilmar, received forty-six votes.

Rensselaer County—Blank, received three votes.

Rockland County—Scattering one vote.

Saratoga County—Gaylord Clark, received three votes; Hiram Pitt, received one vote.

Schuyler County—E. Ring, received one vote.

Seneca County—E. M. K. Glen received one vote.

Tioga County—G. H. Akins received one vote.

Ulster County—Nell Mulford received one vote, George B. McClellan received one vote, Black Jinney received one vote.

Washington County—Blank received one vote.

Westchester County—Nicholas Horn received one vote, Andrey Willman received one vote.

Dated at ALBANY, Dec. 10, 1862.
HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.
W. B. TAYLOR, State Engineer and Surveyor.
WM. B. LEWIS, Treasurer.
D. S. DICKINSON, Attorney-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ss.: We, the Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Engineer and Surveyor, Treasurer, and Attorney-General, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for Inspector of State Prisons at a General Election held in said State on the fourth day of November, 1862 according to the certified statements of the said votes received by the Secretary of State, in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify that GAYLORD J. CLARKE was, by the greatest number of votes given at the said Election, duly elected INSPECTOR OF STATE PRISONS of the said State.

Given under our hands, at the office of the Secretary of State of said State, in the city of Albany, the tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.
HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State,
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.
W. B. TAYLOR, State Engineer and Surveyor.
WM. B. LEWIS, Treasurer.
D. S. DICKINSON, Attorney-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ss:—Statement of the whole number of votes given for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, at a General Election, held in the said State, on the fourth day of November, in the year 1862, wherein the several counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished.

COUNTIES.	Frederick A. Tallmadge.	Charles Hughes.	Whole No. of Votes.
Albany	10,788	8,464	19,252
Allegany	2,501	5,782	8,283
Broome	2,733	4,313	7,046
Cattaraugus	3,233	4,834	8,067
Cayuga	4,040	6,490	10,530
Chautauqua	3,709	7,179	10,888
Chemung	2,645	2,579	5,224
Chenango	3,784	5,049	8,833
Clinton	3,263	2,790	6,053
Columbia	4,782	4,068	8,851
Cortland	1,852	3,517	5,369
Delaware	3,977	4,443	6,421
Dutchess	5,410	5,020	10,437
Erie	11,818	9,627	21,448
Essex	1,862	2,611	4,473
Franklin	2,240	2,341	4,581
Fulton and Hamilton	2,679	2,687	5,366
Genesee	2,550	3,525	6,075
Greene	3,731	2,599	6,330
Herkimer	3,421	4,593	8,014
Jefferson	5,190	7,630	12,821
Kings	19,491	12,946	32,492
Lewis	2,476	2,673	5,149
Livingston	3,111	4,355	7,471
Madison	3,339	5,528	8,867
Monroe	7,442	8,269	15,711
Montgomery	3,369	3,200	6,569
New-York	53,718	22,470	76,321
Niagara	4,012	4,025	8,067
Oneida	9,582	10,245	19,828
Onondaga	7,737	9,355	17,097
Ontario	3,547	4,662	8,211
Orange	5,994	5,181	11,177
Orleans	2,103	3,233	5,336
Oswego	5,161	7,170	12,338
Otsego	5,608	5,601	11,209
Putnam	1,530	1,070	2,600
Queens	4,381	3,012	7,394
Rensselaer	7,900	6,962	14,865
Richmond	2,375	1,154	3,529
Rockland	2,209	1,178	3,387
St. Lawrence	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saratoga	4,487	5,259	9,750
Schenectady	2,051	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schoharie	4,673	2,487	7,160
Schuyler	1,409	2,332	3,740
Seneca	2,903	2,330	[illegible]
Steuben	5,383	7,014	12,397
Suffolk	3,390	3,340	6,731
Sullivan	3,283	2,458	5,741
Tioga	2,723	3,290	6,013
Tompkins	2,628	4,013	6,641
Ulster	6,714	5,651	[illegible]
Warren	1,915	2,209	[illegible]
Washington	3,268	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wayne	4,031	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westchester	7,842	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wyoming	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yates	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	602,505

Dated at ALBANY, Dec. [illegible], 1862.
HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.
W. B. TAYLOR, State Engineer and Surveyor.
WM. B. LEWIS, Treasurer.
D. S. DICKINSON, Attorney-General.

Scattering Votes Given for Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

Columbia County—John Morey, received one vote.

Delaware County—White Grisel, received one vote.

Dutchess County—Daniel Green, received one vote; B. Burnett, received one vote; Frederick H. Tallmadge, received one vote; Blank, received four votes.

Erie County—Frederick, received one vote; John Ganson, received one vote; Blank, received one vote.

Jefferson County—John Wait, received one vote.

Kings County—John P. Curran, received one vote; Fred Talmadge, received one vote; John L. Spader, received one vote; Blank, received forty-seven votes; Scattering, five votes.

Livingston County—Blank, received five votes.

New-York County—Scattering one hundred and thirty-three votes.

Oneida County—Blank, received one vote.

Onondaga County—Mrs. Henry B. Stanton, received one vote; Blank, received four votes.

Ontario County—Blank, received two votes.

Orange County—Frank S. Talmag, received one vote; Horace Greeley, received one vote.

Oswego County—Blank, received seven votes.

Queens County—Thomas Mitchell, received one vote.

Rensselaer County—Blank, received four votes.

Saratoga County—Frederick Tolmadge, received three votes; F. A. Tallmadge, received one.

Seneca County—James C. Jackson, received one vote.

Suffolk County—Frederick Tallm, received one vote.

Ulster County—Gen. Heintzleman, received one vote, John B. Steele, received one vote; Jeremiah Mulford, received one vote.

Washington County—Blank, received one vote.

Wayne County—Andreas Williams, received one vote.

Westchester County—Charles Miller, received one vote.

Dated at ALBANY, Dec. 10, 1862.
HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.
W. B. TAYLOR, State Engineer and Surveyor.
WM. B. LEWIS, Treasurer.
D. S. DICKINSON, Attorney General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, *ss.*:—We, the Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Engineer and Surveyor, Treasurer and Attorney General, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for Clerk of the Court of Appeals at the General Election held in said State on the fourth day of November, 1862, according to the certified statements of the said votes received by the Secretary of State, in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify, that FREDERICK A. TALLMADGE was, by the greatest number of votes given at the said election, duly elected CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS of the said State.

Given under our hands, at the office of the Secretary of State of the said State, in the City of Albany, the tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty two.
HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.
W. B. TAYLOR, State Engineer and Surveyor.
WM. B. LEWIS, Treasurer.
D. S. DICKINSON, Attorney-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, *ss.*:—Statement of the whole number of votes given for REPRESENTATIVES IN THE THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES at a general election held in the said State on the fourth day of November, in the year 1862, wherein the several counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished.

FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Henry G. Stebbins.	Richard C. McCormick.	Whole No. of Votes.
Suffolk	3349	3390	6741
Queens	4204	3202	7409
Richmond	2355	1167	3522
Total	9908	7759	17672

SECOND DISTRICT.

	Martin Kalbfleisch.	William Wall.	Whole No. of Votes.
City of Brooklyn, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 17th and 18th Wards, and the towns of Flatbush, Flatlands, Gravesend, New Lots and New Utrecht, in the County of Kings	10,888	5381	16,056

THIRD DISTRICT.

	Moses F. Odell.	James Humphrey.	Whole No. of votes.
City of Brooklyn, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 11th, 13th, 15th and 19th Wards in the County of Kings.	8915	7506	16,429

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Benjamin Wood.	Hiram Walbridge.	Whole No. of votes.
City of New-York, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th Wards, and Governor's Island, in the County of New-York	7828	4535	12,400

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Fernando Wood.	John Duffy.	Whole No. of votes.
City of New-York—Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteeth Wards, in the County of New-York	8176	3486	11,720

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Elijah Ward,	Frederick A. Conkling.	Orison Blunt.	Whole No. of votes.
City of New-York—Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards in the County of New-York..	6942	4839	996	12,797

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	J. Winthrop Chandler.	Henry A. Burr.	Whole No. of votes.
City of New-York: Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards; in the County of New-York	9326	2937	12,314

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	James Brooks.	Elliott C. Cowdin.	Whole No. of votes.
City of New-York: Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards, in the County of New-York	9625	5570	15,321

NINTH DISTRICT.

	Anson Herrick.	J. McLeod Murphy.	Whole No. of votes.
City of New-York: Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second Wards, and Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands, in the County of New-York	7323	4085	11,422

TENTH DISTRICT.

	William Radford.	Edward Haight.	Andrew E. Suffern.	Whole No. of votes.
Westchester	7188	5782	425	13404
Rockland	274	1060	2054	3390
Putnam	1416	1079	97	2595
Total	8878	7921	2576	19389

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Charles H. Winfield.	Stephen W. Fullerton.	Whole No. of votes.
Orange	6024	5127	11164
Sullivan	3302	2445	5748
Total	9326	7572	16912

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

	Homer A. Nelson.	Charles L. Beale.	Whole No. of votes.
Dutchess	5498	4901	10418
Columbia	4777	4064	8847
Total	10275	8966	19265

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

	John B. Steele.	Thomas Cornell.	Whole No. of Votes.
Ulster	6539	5804	12350
Greene	3724	2618	6342
Total	10263	8422	18692

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Erastus Corning.	Henry Smith.	Whole No. of Votes.
Albany	11058	8178	19236
Schoharie	4657	2492	7149
Total	15715	10665	26385

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

	John A. Griswold.	Edward Dodd.	Whole No. of Votes.
Rensselaer	8750	6140	14894
Washington	3476	4799	8281
Total	12226	10939	23175

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Orlando Kellogg.	Benjamin P. Burhans.	Whole No. of Votes.
Warren	2133	1984	4118
Essex	2706	1760	4467
Clinton	2815	3243	6058
Total	7654	6987	14643

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Calvin T. Hulburd.	David C. Judson.	Whole No. of votes.
St. Lawrence	9676	3627	13312
Franklin	2339	2240	4579
Total	12015	5867	17891

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

	James M. Marvin.	Isaiah Blood.	Whole No. of votes.
Fulton and Hamilton	2707	2649	5358
Montgomery	3210	3351	6561
Saratoga	5215	4518	9744
Schenectady	1964	2064	4028
Total	13096	12582	25691

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

	[illegible] Miller.	[illegible] Parker.	
Delaware	4271	4119	
Otsego	6583	5629	
Chenango	6064	3794	
Total	14918	13523	

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

	[illegible]	Lorenzo Carryl.	Whole No. of Votes.
Jefferson	[illegible]	5172	[illegible]
Lewis	[illegible]	2471	[illegible]
Herkimer	4891	3388	[illegible]
Total	14826	11063	[illegible]

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

	Francis Kernan.	Roscoe Conkling.	Whole No. of Votes.
Oneida	9943	9845	[illegible]

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

	De Witt C. Littlejohn.	William Fitus.	Whole No. of Votes.
Madison	5505	3338	[illegible]
Oswego	7162	5115	[illegible]
Total	12667	8453	[illegible]

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

	Thomas T. Davis.	John M. Strong.	Whole No. of Votes.
Onondaga	95	7960	[illegible]
Cortlandt	3627	1707	[illegible]
Total	13032	9257	[illegible]

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Theodore M. Pomeroy.	Sterling G. Hadley.	Whole No. of Votes.
Cayuga	6399	4085	[illegible]
Wayne	5197	4138	[illegible]
Seneca	2238	2973	[illegible]
Total	13834	11196	[illegible]

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Daniel Morris.	Scott Lord.	Whole No. of Votes.
Ontario	4654	3547	[illegible]
Yates	2628	1510	[illegible]
Livingston	4333	3100	[illegible]
Total	11615	8157	19770

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Giles W. Hotchkiss.	Charles G. Day.	Whole No. of Votes.
Tioga	3289	2726	6015
Tompkins	4007	2626	[illegible]
Broome	4301	2714	7022
Schuyler	2292	1716	4008
Total	13889	9781	23677

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Robert B. Van Valkenburgh.	Samuel G. Hathaway, Jr.	Whole No. of votes.
Chemung	2440	2773	5213
Steuben	6660	5498	12164
Allegany	5787	2503	8290
Total	14887	10774	25667

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Freeman Clarke.	Sanford E. Church.	Whole No. of votes.
Monroe	8169	7525	15696
Orleans	3024	2308	5335
Total	11193	9833	21031

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

	Augustus Frank.	Washington Hunt.	Whole No. of votes.
Genesee	3287	2739	6039
Niagara	3859	4196	8060
Wyoming	3324	2692	6024
Total	10470	9627	20114

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

	John Ganson.	Elbridge G. Spaulding.	Whole No. of Votes.
Erie	12400	8985	21406

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

	Reuben E. Fenton.	Stephen D. Caldwell.	Whole No. of Votes.
Chatauqua	7110	3759	10877
Cattaraugus	4840	3223	8063
Total	11950	6982	18940

Dated at ALBANY, Dec. 10, 1862.
HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.
W. B. TAYLOR, State Engineer and Surveyor.
WM. B. LEWIS, Treasurer.
D. S. DICKINSON, Attorney-General.

Scattering Votes Given for Representatives in Congress.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Queens County—Henry Stebbins, received one vote; H. G. Stebbins, received one vote; Richard McCormick, received one vote.

Suffolk County—R. C. McCormick, received one vote; Egbert T. Smith, received one vote.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards of the City of Brooklyn, and the Towns of Flatbush, Flatlands, Gravesend, New Lots and New Utrecht, in the County of Kings—M. Kalbfleisch, received one vote; Martin Kalbfish received one vote; M. Kalbfish received one vote; Kalbfleish, received three votes; M. Kalbfish, received one vote; Calfish, received one vote; James Humphrey, received ten votes; Moses Odell, received one vote; Moses F. Odell, received fifteen votes; James Humphrey, Third District, received thirteen votes; M. F. Odell, Third District, received two votes; Moses F. Odell, Third District, received nine votes; Blank, received twenty-one votes; Scattering, eight votes.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Nineteenth Wards of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings—Moses F. Ode, received one vote: M. F. Odell, received four votes; Peter Short, received one vote; John S. Thorne, received one vote; Humphrey, received one vote; Martin Kalbfleisch, received twelve votes; William Wall, received eleven votes; Martin Kalbfleisch, Second District, received five votes; William Wall, Second District, received five votes; Blank, received twenty-seven votes.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

First Ward (including Governor's Island), Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York—Scattering, thirty-seven votes.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Seventh Tenth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York—Scattering, fifty-six votes.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York—Scattering, twenty votes.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York—Scattering, fifty-one votes.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York—Scattering, one hundred and twenty-six votes.

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Twelfth Ward, (including Ward's Island and Randall's Island;) Nnineteenth Ward, (including Blackwell's Island;) and Twenty-second Ward of the City and County of New-York—Scattering, fourteen votes.

TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Putnam County—Scattering, three votes.

Rockland County—Scattering, two votes.

Westchester County—A. E. Suffern, received two votes; Judge Suffern, received one vote; Edw'd A. Suffern, received one vote; Suffen, received one vote; Suffran, received one vote; Mills, received one vote; John A. Thatcher, received one vote; George A. Depew, received one vote.

ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Orange County—C. H. Winfield, received three votes; W. Fullerton, received one vote; S. W. Fullerton, received two votes; Edward Haight, received one vote; Charles Winfield, received three votes; C. Winfield, received one vote; David Drake, received one vote; Chas Winfield, received one vote

Sullivan County—S. W. Fullerton, received one vote.

TWELFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Columbia County—J. Storm, received one vote; Col. Nelson, received one vote; H. A. Nelson, received one vote; Blank, received three votes.

Dutchess County—Homer A. Nelso, received one vote; H. A. Nelson, received four votes; H. A. Nelso, received one vote; M. Nelso, received one vote; Homer Nelson, received three votes; H. G. Van Nostrand, received one vote; A. J. Hannah, received one vote; Edgar Thorn, received one vote; Charles Beal, received two votes; Blank, received four votes.

THIRTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Ulster County—John Steele, received one vote; F. L. Westbrook, received one vote; J. B. Steele, received one vote; Thomas W. Cornell, received one vote; Steele, received two votes; T. Cornell, received one vote.

FOURTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Albany County.—John Cutler, received one vote; R. U. Corning, received one vote; E. Corning, received two votes; Blank, received one vote.

FIFTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Rensselaer County.—Blank, received four votes.

Washington County.—Griswold, received two votes Dodd, received one vote; James S. Coon, received one vote; Old Dexter, received one vote; Blank, received one vote.

SIXTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Essex County.—A. Tallmadge received one vote.

Warren County.—Charles H. Faxon, received one vote.

SEVEENTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

St. Lawrence County—C. T. Hulburd, received two votes; D. C. Judson, received three votes; Socrates M. Sherman, received three votes; D. P. Rose, received one vote.

EIGHTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Fulton and Hamilton Counties—I. Blood, received two votes.

Saratoga County—James B. McKean, received one vote; J. B. McKean, received one vote; J. M. Marvin, received one vote; Isah Blood, received one vote; I. Blood, received two votes; Haney Eddy, received one vote; William Poter, received one vote; A. C. Page, received one vote; John Fulton, received one vote; Walt. Lee, received one vote.

NINETEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Delaware County.—"For Member of Congress"; Orrin Fish, received one vote; Parker Miller, received one vote; Orson M. Alavan, received one vote; R. Parker, received five votes; R. Park, received three votes; Robert Park, received one vote.

TWENTIETH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Herkimer County.—Robert Earl, received one vote.

Jefferson County.—D. Cheney, received one vote; A. W. Clark, received two votes; Goulds Battery, received four votes; Jeff. Davis, received one vote; Titus J. Morgan, received two votes; Blank, received two votes.

Lewis County—James A. Bell, received one vote; J. A. Willard, received one vote; Charles Hues, received one vote; Blank, received two votes.

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Oneida County—Jefferson Allen, received one vote; Blank, received one vote.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Madison County—Gerrit Smith, received one vote; D. C. Littlejohn, received one vote.

Oswego County—Cyrus Whitney, received eight votes;

L

[illegible] received one vote; D. C. Littlejohn, [illegible] Gerrit Smith, received one vote; J. D. O'Brian, received two votes; Blank, received fourteen votes.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Cortland County—T. S. Davis, received one vote.

Onondaga County—T. T. Davis, received four votes; Samuel Lee, received one vote; O. Stultus, received one vote; W. K. Blair, received one vote, Benjamin Horton, received one vote; Strong, received one vote; Blank, received fourteen votes; Defective, one vote.

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Cayuga County—S. G. Hadley, received two votes; Peter Mills, received one vote; Laban Hoskins, received three votes.

Seneca County—Sterling G. Kalley, received one vote; Henry Burtless, received one vote; Esq. Hadley, received one vote; Andrew Rogers, received one vote; John Abbott, received one vote.

Wayne County—Theo. Pomeroy, received one vote; S. G. Hadley, received one vote.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Livingston County—Blank, received four votes.

Ontario County—Blank, received two votes.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Broome County—Giles Hotchkiss, received two votes; Giles H. Hotchkiss, received one vote; C. Day, received one vote; Samuel H. P. Hall, received one vote; Robert Parker, received one vote; William Stuart, received one vote.

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Steuben County—Samuel G. Hathaway, received two votes; S. G. Hathaway, received two votes; Hathaway, received one vote; Ambrose Mosher, received one vote.

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Monroe County—F. Clarke, received one vote; Alfred Ely, received one vote.

Orleans County—Russel Doan, received one vote; S. E. Church, received two votes.

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Genesee County—W. Hunt, received two votes; Hunt, received eleven votes.

Niagara County—W. Hunt, received four votes; John Manchester, received one vote.

Wyoming County—John S. Putnam, received one vote; A. Frank, received one vote; August Frink, received one vote; Hunt, received two votes; W. Hunt received three votes.

THIRTIETH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Erie County—Ganson received two votes; John Ganso received one vote; Eldridge Spaulding received one vote; Joseph Stringham received one vote; Blank received sixteen votes.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Chatauqua County—James Culver received one vote; S. D. Caldwell received two votes; Calwell received one vote; Caldwell received one vote; Samuel D. Caldwell received one vote; Reuben Fenton received one vote; R. E. Fenton received one vote.

Dated at Albany, Dec. 10, 1862.

HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.
W. B. TAYLOR, State Engineer and Surveyor.
WM. B. LEWIS, Treasurer.
D. S. DICKINSON, Attorney-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ss:—We, the Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Engineer and Surveyor, Treasurer and Attorney-General, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for Representatives in Congress at a General Election held in said State on the fourth day of November, 1862, according to the certified statements of the said votes received by the Secretary of State, in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify that the following persons, respectively, by the greatest number of votes given in the several Congressional Districts of the State, were elected REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK IN THE THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, to wit:

First District	HENRY G. STEBBINS.
Second District	MARTIN KALBFLEISCH.
Third District	MOSES F. ODELL.
Fourth District	BENJAMIN WOOD.
Fifth District	FERNANDO WOOD.
Sixth District	ELIJAH WARD.
Seventh District	J. WINTHROP CHANDLER.
Eighth District	JAMES BROOKS.
Ninth District	ANSON HERRICK.
Tenth District	WILLIAM RADFORD.
Eleventh District	CHARLES H. WINFIELD.
Twelfth District	HOMER A. NELSON.
Thirteenth District	JOHN B. STEELE.
Fourteenth District	ERASTUS CORNING.
Fifteenth District	JOHN A. GRISWOLD.
Sixteenth District	ORLANDO KELLOGG.
Seventeenth District	CALVIN T. HULBURD.
Eighteenth District	JAMES M. MARVIN.
Nineteenth District	SAMUEL F. MILLER.
Twentieth District	AMBROSE W. CLARK.
Twenty-first District	FRANCIS KERNAN.
Twenty-second District	DE WITT C. LITTLEJOHN.
Twenty-third District	THOMAS T. DAVIS.
Twenty-fourth District	THEODORE M. POMEROY.
Twenty-fifth District	DANIEL MORRIS.
Twenty-sixth District	GILES W. HOTCHKISS.
Twenty-seventh District	ROBERT B. VAN VALKENBURGH.
Twenty-eighth District	FREEMAN CLARKE.
Twenty-ninth District	AUGUSTUS FRANK.
Thirtieth District	JOHN GANSON.
Thirty-first District	REUBEN E. FENTON.

Given under our hands, at the office of the Secretary of State of said State, in the City of Albany, the 10th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.
W. B. TAYLOR, State Engineer and Surveyor.
WM. B. LEWIS, Treasurer.
D. S. DICKINSON, Attorney-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ss.—Statement of the whole number of votes given for SENATOR, in the Fifteenth Senatorial District, in place of John Willard, deceased, at a General Election held in the said State, on the fourth day of November, in the year 1862, wherein the several counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished.

COUNTIES.	William Clark.	John M. Carroll.	Whole No. of Votes.
Montgomery	3193	—	3221
Fulton and Hamilton	2678	103	2781
Saratoga	5189	4583	9772
Total	11,060	4686	15,774

Dated at ALBANY, Dec. 10, 1862.

HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.
W. B. TAYLOR, State Engineer and Surveyor.
WM. B. LEWIS, Treasurer.
D. S. DICKINSON, Attorney-General.

Scattering Votes given for Senator in the place of John Willard, deceased, in the Fifteenth Senatorial District.

Montgomery County—William Millspaugh received twenty-one votes; Daniel S. Morrel received one vote; George McKenzie, received one vote; D. S. Read, received two votes; Peter F. Nellis received one vote; Richard [illegible], received two votes.

Dated at ALBANY, Dec. 10, 1862.

HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.
W. B. TAYLOR, State Engineer and Surveyor.
WM. B. LEWIS, Treasurer.
D. S. DICKINSON, Attorney-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ss.—We, the Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Engineer and Surveyor, Treasurer and Attorney-General, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for Senator, in the Fifteenth Senatorial District in said State, at a General Election held in said State, on the fourth day of November, 1862, according to the certified statements of the said votes received by the Secretary of State, in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify, that WILLIAM CLARK, by the greatest number of votes given in the said District at said Election, was duly elected SENATOR in and for said Senatorial District, in place of John Willard, deceased.

Given under our hands, at the office of the Secretary of State of the said State, in the City of Albany, the tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.
W. B. TAYLOR, State Engineer and Surveyor.
WM. B. LEWIS, Treasurer.
D. S. DICKINSON, Attorney-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ss:—The Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Engineer and Surveyor, Treasurer and Attorney-General met at the office of the Secretary of State, on the tenth day of December, 1862, at ten o'clock A. M., and organized as a Board of State Canvassers, by the election of Hon. Horatio Ballard, Secretary of State, as Chairman of said Board.

The certified statements received by the Secretary of State, as directed by law, were examined, and the following resolutions, touching the various questions raised during such examinations, were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published with the statements and determinations of this Board.

On motion of the Comptroller, it was

Resolved, That one vote, returned by the County Clerk of Livingston County, as canvassed by the County Canvassers of that County, for Jas. S. Wadsworth, for the office of Governor, be allowed to James S. Wadsworth, for that office.

On motion of the State Engineer, it was

Resolved, That one vote in the County of Erie, and one vote in the County of Kings, returned for D. R. Floyd Jones, and one vote in the County of Queens for David R. F. Jones, for the office of Lieutenant-Governor, be allowed to David R. Floyd Jones, for that office.

On motion of the Treasurer, it was

Resolved, That one vote in the County of Livingston, returned for Chas. Hughs, for the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals, be allowed to Charles Hughes, for that office.

On motion of the Comptroller, it was

Resolved, That one vote in the County of Orange, two votes in the County of Oswego, and one vote in the County of Saratoga, returned for Wm. I. Skinner, for the office of Canal Commissioner, be severally allowed to William I. Skinner, for that office.

On motion of the State Engineer, it was

Resolved, That one vote returned for Martan Kalbfleisch, and one vote for Martin Calbfleish, in the County of Kings, for the office of Representative in Congress for the Second Congressional District, be allowed to Martin Kalbfleisch, for that office.

On motion of the Treasurer, it was

Resolved, That two votes returned from Lewis County for Lorenzo Caryl, for Representative in Congress for the Twentieth Congressional District, be allowed to Lorenzo Carryl, for that office.

On motion of the Comptroller, it was

Resolved, That one vote returned for Wash'n Hunt, and one vote for Wash. Hunt, in the County of Niagara, for the office of Representative in Congress for the Twenty-ninth Congressional District, be allowed to Washington Hunt, for that office.

On motion of the State Engineer, it was

Resolved, That one vote returned for Chas. H. Winfield, in the county of Orange, for the office of Representative in Congress for the Eleventh Congressional District, be allowed to Charles H. Winfield, for that office.

Dated ALBANY, Dec. 10, 1862.

HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.
W. B. TAYLOR, State Engineer and Surveyor.
WM. B. LEWIS, Treasurer.
D. S. DICKINSON, Attorney-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. }

have compared the preceding copies of statements and determinations of the Board of State Canvassers, with the originals on file in this office, and certify that the same are correct transcripts therefrom, and of the whole of such originals.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and seal of office at the City of Albany, the 15th day of December, 1862.

HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862. }

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO.,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 1, 1862. }

Notice is hereby given that this Company will redeem, on the 2d day of January next, at the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, a part of its First Mortgage Bonds, agreeable to the provisions of a contract made between this Company and the holders of said Mortgage Bonds, bearing date April 14, 1859. Offers for the sale of said Bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed, "Offer of the First Mortgage Bond or Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until noon of the second day of January aforesaid.

J. H. McCAMPBELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER IN the action of Morris Ketchum *vs.* The Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and Others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, hereby gives notice to the holders of the past due coupons on the bonds issued by said Company, and secured by a mortgage to said Morris Ketchum, that at the October Term, A. D. 1862, of said Court, an order was entered in the above-named action, requiring the holders of said past due coupons on said bonds to present the same to said Receiver, with evidence of their being held *bona fide*, on or before the 1st day of February next, and that on such presentation said Receiver shall hear and determine all questions as to the validity of the coupons so presented as claims against the Trust Fund in said action, and that he shall report his decision thereon, and the evidence on which the same is founded, to the next Term of said Court; and further, that all coupons then past due which shall not be presented to said Receiver within the time aforesaid, shall be barred, and precluded from participating in the Trust Fund in said case.

And the undersigned further gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the City of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, from the date hereof until, and including said 1st day of February, for the purpose of hearing and determining all questions touching the validity of all coupons of the class aforesaid that may be presented to him under said order.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1862.

J. W. WEBB, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 17, 1862. }

NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifty of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 102 and 105, being the lowest outstanding numbers.

From and after the 24th day of December, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

J. H. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 5, 1862. }

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, until the 4th day of February, 1863, be ready at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the Bonds.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES issued for second and both classes of third Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi or the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad Company, are hereby notified that the Trustees of the assented creditors of the late Chicago and Mississippi Rairoad Company, are prepared to issue therefor the Preferred and Common Stock of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company upon the terms of the Bondholders' agreement, as altered, modified and amended, on surrender of the Certificates to L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees, Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1862.

OFFICE OF ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1862. }

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against purchasing the following bonds of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, said bonds having been stolen, between 2 and 3 o'clock this day, in Wall-st.,

5 Income Bonds, $1,000 each, Nos. 460 to 464.
10 Income Bonds, $500 each, Nos. 1,454, 1,455, 1,456, 1,496, 1,523, 1,530, 1,532, 1,564, 1,579, 1,643. In all, $10,000.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD,
RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Dec. 6, 1862. }

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED for advances to James Robb and Charles Congdon, Receivers of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, still outstanding, are hereby notified that the same will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., New-York, and if not presented for payment on or before the 15th inst., said certificate will cease to draw interest after that date.

JAMES ROBB, Special Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1862. }

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent any discrepancies in the account.

W. TOWNSEY JONES, Secretary.

SILVER LEAD MINE NEAR NEW-YORK FOR SALE.—The lead in this valuable mine contains 25 ounces silver in each ton. The ore is very rich and easily mined. A new process for separating the lead will go with the mine. This property comprises 91 acres of land, is easy of access, and offers unusual inducements to capitalists to form a company for mining purposes. For full information, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st., New-York.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—TRANSFER NOTICE.—The transfer books of the above named Company will be closed in New-York the 27th inst., preparatory to a Dividend of Three per Cent., payable the 10th proximo, and be reopened the 9th proximo.

W. M. LARRABEE,
Secretary.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1863, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid *on presentation* IN GOLD COIN less 3 per cent excise tax, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

MONEY TO LEND ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Applications will be received at the office of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, No. 92 Broadway, for $50,000 at 6 per cent.

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, 51 Walker-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1862. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until the 23d day of December, instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the manufacture and delivery of the following articles of uniform clothing, all to be manufactured in the City of Brooklyn, L. I.:

400 all wool, light blue, Kersey overcoats.
400 dark blue cloth Chasseur jackets.
400 pairs light blue Kersey Chasseur trowsers.

To be in material and style of manufacture, according to patterns in this office, where the samples and specifications may be inspected.

The bids will state the price at which each of the above-mentioned articles will be furnished.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids which may be made.

The successful bidder will be required to give bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful performance of the contract.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned at this office, indorsed "Proposals for Uniform Clothing."

C. A. ARTHUR,
Quartermaster-General, State of New-York.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE,
No. 79 WHITE-ST., NEW-YORK. }

PROPOSALS FOR COOKED RATIONS.—Sealed proposals, indorsed, "Proposals for Cooked Rations," will be received at this Office, until Monday, the 22d of December, instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for supplying cooked rations to United States Volunteer troops, who may be in this City or neighborhood. The ration will consist of three meals each day of good and wholesome food.

The contractor must also supply candles and soap in accordance with the Army ration, as follows: One pound of sperm candles, or one and one-fourth pound of adamantine candles, and four pounds of soap, to every hundred rations.

The successful bidder will be required to give bonds, with two approved sureties of five thousand dollars each, for the faithful performance of the contract.

Any additional information may be obtained at this Office.

(Signed) I. V. D. REEVE, Lieut.-Col. U. S. A.,
Mustering and Disbursing Officer.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18, 1862. }

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until Tuesday, 23d inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery in this city of two hundred two-horse ambulances, complete, "Wheeling Pattern." The whole to be completed and ready for delivery on or before the 15th of January, 1863. The ambulances to be made according to the specifications for the same to be seen in this office. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high.

(Signed) A. BOYD, Captain and A. Q. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. W. H. MILBURN will preach a sermon to young men at the Calvary Baptist Church, Rev. Dr. GILLETT'S, 23d-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Young men are especially invited.

NEW-YORK CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—The Thirty-sixth Anniversary of the City Tract Missionary Society will be held SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 7½ o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church, Madison-square. Addresses may be expected from Rev. T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., of the Baptist Church; Rev. J. T. DURYEA, of the Reformed Dutch Church; Rev. H. B. RIDGEWAY, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A collection and subscription will be received to sustain the operations of the Society for 1863.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH—50TH-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. S. MITCHELL, D. D., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. The Sabbath School Anniversary will take place on CHRISTMAS NIGHT, Dec. 25, commencing at 7 o'clock. Dialogues, addresses, recitations all written for the occasion, by members of the school, singing, music, &c., constituting a very attractive programme. Tickets, 25 cents.

CREATION SERIES.—THE SECOND IN THIS series of discourses will be preached in the New-England Church, South 9th-st., Williamsburgh, by the Pastor, Rev. W. R. TOMPKINS, on SABBATH EVENING next, if the weather is favorable. Subject—*The Chemical and Geological Structure of the Earth.* Service at 7½ o'clock.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR, WILL preach in the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., on *The Beatitudes*, and *Flowers for the Children.* At 7½ P. M., on *The Conqueror.* On CHRISTMAS NIGHT, his eloquent lecture on *God's Noblemen.* Doors open at 7; lecture at 8 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE—Broadway, below Grand.—CHAS. C. GOSS, SUNDAY EVENING. Subject: *Homes and Haunts of the Young Men of our City.* Singing by the Musical Alliance. Sunday-School and Bible-Classes at 2 o'clock. Strangers, young men and everybody welcome. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—LEXINGTON-av., corner of East 30th-st., Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector. Bishop POTTER holds his Advent Ordination in this church, on SUNDAY MORNING. Services will commence at 10½ o'clock. Rev. WILLIAM T. SABINE will preach in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Near Division-st.—Rev. ROBERT M. HATFIELD will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.; and Rev. JOHN PEGG, Jr., Pastor, will preach in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Evening sermon—*The Lord's Song in a Strange Land.* Seats free.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF the Sunday School Missionary Society of Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, will be held in that Church on SABBATH EVENING, 21st inst., at 7 o'clock. THEO. TILTON, Esq., of the *Independent*, and the Missionary of the Society, CHAS. E. ABBY, will deliver addresses; and the children will sing. All friends are invited to attend.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, ATTORNEY-ST.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach, SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and evening, at 7 P. M. Preaching in the afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Preaching every evening next week, commencing at 7½ o'clock. The public invited. Seats free.

NOTICE.—BROTHERHOOD SERMON.—THE second in the course of sermons in behalf of the Charity Fund of the "P. E. Brotherhood" of this City will be preached by the Rev. Dr. ECCLESTON, of Staten Island, on Sunday Evening next, in the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av., corner of 10th-st. Services to commence at half-past 7 o'clock.

FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH—28th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. JAS. L. PHILLIPS. Prayer and Conference meeting at 3 o'clock P. M. Sabbath School at 9½ o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TWO BLOCKS EAST OF BROADWAY.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, Pastor, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject for evening—*The two Rocks.* Young men, strangers and families residing in that part of the City, cordially invited.

A CHRISTMAS SERMON WILL BE preached SABBATH EVENING, in the Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., by I. S. KALLOCH. In the MORNING, the closing sermon upon "The Authenticity of the Scriptures," upon *The Bible a Source of Joy.*

PACIFIC-ST. M. E. CHURCH, CORNER Pacific and Clinton sts., Brooklyn.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. M. C. VINCENT, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 o'clock A. M. Missionary meeting at 2 o'clock P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS—WILL SPEAK at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Dec. 21. Subject at 10½ A. M.—*Public Charities and Hospitals.* Admission fee five cents. At 7½ P. M.—*Relations of the Spirit World to the Present Rebellion.* Admission fee ten cents.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. MOSES BALLOU preaches on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. At 7½ P. M. he will consider the following question, viz.: *If a man commits murder, and then kills himself, when, how and where do Universalists suppose that he gets his punishment?*

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH—35TH-ST., between 4th and Lexington avs.—Rev. ABIEL SILVER will lecture on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *The Symbolic Meaning and Use of Horses as Expressed in the Divine Language.* The public are invited. Seats free.

REV. JAMES TUTTLE SMITH, U. S. CHAPLAIN, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near Canal, on SUNDAY EVENING. A funeral discourse on *The Death of Robert S. Murdock*, of the Typographical Union, will be given in the morning, by the Rector.

PACIFIC-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Prof. M. R. VINCENT. Subject—*The Relations of Young Men to the Christian Church.* Preaching at 7½ P. M., by Rev. A. S. FRANCIS.

ORDINATION.—BISHOP POTTER WILL HOLD his regular Advent Ordination in the Church of the Mediator, Lexington-av., corner of East 30th-st., (Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector,) on SUNDAY MORNING. Services will commence at 10½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—A DISCOURSE will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, on *The Nature of the War-power as Ordained of God, and the reasons why it has not been successful.*

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH ST., near 5th-av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D., Rector. Services at 10½, 3, and 7½ o'clock, the afternoon being for deaf mutes. On SUNDAY EVENING, Rev. E. F. REMINGTON will preach.

WEST HARLEM M. E. CHURCH, 125TH-ST., near 6th-av. Services on SUNDAY, Dec 21, by "The New-York Prayer Meeting Association," SAMUEL HALSTED, Leader, commencing at 10½ A. M. and at 3 and 7 o'clock P. M. Come early.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st., late 50th-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Youth's Home Missionary Society at 2.30 P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend.

THE VOICE OF THE LORD.—SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW, Messenger of the Judgment Dispensation, will preach on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on *The Impending Crash of Nations.* Seats free, and all friends of Christ invited.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL preach in the Athenæum, Brooklyn, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *Religion in the Army*, illustrated by incidents brought home from the war. Singing by Mr. Waters' Sunday School vocalists and others.

FOURTH-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 4th-av. and 22d-st., west side.—Preaching in this church on SUNDAY next, 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock in the morning, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. PARKER, and at 7½ o'clock in the evening by Prof. HITCHCOCK.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, will preach in the Chapel on SABBATH AFTERNOON Dec. 21, at 3½ o'clock. Music by full choir. Seats free. Public invited.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING IN the MORNING, by the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, at 10½ o'clock. Services in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited to come. Seats free.

DODWORTH'S STUDIO BUILDING, FIFTH-AV. AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—Episcopal services every SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by the Rector, Rev. Dr PRICE. Seats free.

BISHOP JANES WILL PREACH AT the Alanson M. E. Church on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ A. M. At 7 P. M. preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Episcopal,) Rev. E. O. FLAGG, Rector, 35th-st., north side, east 6th-av. Divine service, SUNDAY, 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET corner Waverley-place.—Rev. R. M. ABERCROMBIE, of Hartford, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Prophecies of the Soul.*

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT a suite of elegantly furnished rooms on second floor, with board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. No. 33 West 33d-st. Unexceptionable references.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, infant, and nurse, desire two rooms en suite; location between 9th and 40th sts. and 3d and 9th avs. Address, K. W. S., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 176 EAST-FOURTEENTH-ST.—Extension parlor to let, with fire, closets, hot and cold water, gas, to suit gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Two or three young ladies can be accommodated. Reference required.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR gentlemen at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 per day.

CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and way-bill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.

GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHRISTMAS NIGHT—IRVING HALL.

THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY
will give their eleventh annual performance of
THE MESSIAH,
On CHRISTMAS NIGHT, (Thursday,) Dec. 25, 1862.
Doors open at 6; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
SOLOS SUSTAINED BY
Mrs. MOZART and Miss E. COLMAN, Sopranos;
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, Alto;
Mr. G. SIMPSON, Tenor; Mr J. R. THOMAS, Bass.
THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,

in full force, will sustain the choruses. The powerful Orchestra, selected by Prof. F. Eben, comprises some of the most eminent resident instrumentalists, and numbers some 30 pieces. In addition to the Orchestra, will be used a large-sized Harmonium, producing the tone of a 16-foot pedal pipe, manufactured by the celebrated firm of Carhart, Needham & Co., No. 97 East 23d-st., New-York. E. J. CONNOLLY, Organist; THEO. THOMAS, Leader; GEO. W. MORGAN, Conductor.

Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the music stores of Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway; Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Ilsley & Co., No. 430 Broome st.; at the bookstore of H. B. Price, 884 Broadway; at the office, Irving Hall, corner of 15th st. and Irving-place, and at the doors on night of performance.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

GOODWIN AND WILDER'S
POLYMORAMA.
Will be on exhibition
FOR THE FIRST TIME,
CHRISTMAS EVE, Dec. 24,

and every Monday (except Monday 29) Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, and every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, until further notice.

Scenes from the first
DREAD SIGNAL AT SUMTER,
down to the last great battle. Also,
THE GREAT NAVAL FIGHT
BETWEEN THE
MERRIMAC AND MONITOR,

where is seen the moving of ships, the thundering of cannon, and the din of battle fall upon the ear of the audience, and the fearful work of carnage and death is presented with distinctness mocking reality.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7¾ o'clock. Afternoons, open at 2 o'clock; commence at 2½ o'clock.

Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Children accompanied by parents to reserved seats, 25 cents.

Grand performance every afternoon at 2½ o'clock Christmas Holiday week.

No performance Tuesday and Saturday nights.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.

No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 21,
GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
At which
THE RENOWNED PRIMA DONNA,
MME. ANNA BISHOP
will make her second appearance, in conjunction with other
LEADING ARTISTS,
and the
UNRIVALED GRAND ORCHESTRA.
There will be NO OPERA until Thursday, Dec. 25.

ART AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF A
GERMAN HOSPITAL,
Corner of Broadway, 4th-st., and Lafayette-place.
Entrance No. 348 4th-st.
Open daily from 3 to 10 o'clock P. M., until Tuesday, Dec. 23.

A brilliant display of gifts to be disposed of by chances.

Entrance fee, 10 cents. Season tickets, $1.

N. B.—In order to complete the arrangements, the exhibition will be closed next Wednesday, and a few days longer.

THE ORIGINAL FATHER KEMP'S
OLD FOLKS,
25 Ladies and Gentlemen,
Appear at
COOPER INSTITUTE,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 22, 24 and 25.

THE VOCAL GYMNASIUM.

Great enthusiasm at the VOCAL GYMNASIUM, No. 25 East 27th-st., corner of Madison-av. Complete course in Vocal Gymnastics, Elocution and Calisthenics. Special attention given to the culture and development of the Voice. Vocal Gymnastics render the voice smooth, powerful and melodious, and prevent disease of the Throat and Lungs. Stammering radically cured. The system approved and practiced by the first masters in Europe.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter stones in Fifty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River; regulating and grading in Fourth-avenue, from Seventy-first to Seventh-ninth-street; paving Thirty-seventh-street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue, and for crosswalk in Whitehall-street, opposite number thirty-four and a half. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, between Tenth and Twelfth avenues; on both sides of Eleventh-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Sixtieth streets; on both sides of Fourth-avenue, from Seventy-first to Seventy-ninth-street; on both sides of Seventy-second, Seventy-third, Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth and south side of Seventy-ninth streets, between Third and Fifth avenues; on both sides of Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues; on both sides of Whitehall-street, between Pearl and State streets; south side of Pearl-street, between State and Moore streets; on north side of State-street, Ward numbers six hundred and ninety-eight, six hundred and ninety-nine, seven hundred, seven hundred and one, and seven hundred and two.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 16, 1862. }

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1862. }

TO TRAP-BLOCK QUARRYMEN.—NOTICE is hereby given that the dimensions adopted for such trap-blocks as may be required for new pavements, during the coming season, are as follows, viz.:

Length, from nine to twelve inches; width, from three to four inches; depth, from ten to twelve inches; each stone to be square and even in formation throughout, and alike in its top and bottom measurements.

THOMAS STEVENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF BOARD of Councilmen, to whom was referred the petition of the cartmen of the City of New-York, relative to an increase of the rates of cartage, will hold a meeting in Room No. 6, City Hall, on MONDAY, the 22d instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties interested are invited to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
ALEX. H. KEECH, } Committee.
WM. H. GEDNEY,

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held at Jersey City, this 12th day of December, 1862, a dividend of Four per cent. was declared on the Preferred Stock, and Four per cent. on the Common Stock, payable on the second day of January next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 2d proximo.

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

157TH DIVIDEND—BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½) upon the capital stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1863. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d of January.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, (free of the Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Monday, Dec. 1, 1862.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER Cent., (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared, payable on and after the 22d inst.

Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 22d inst., inclusive.

GEO. T. HAWS, Sec'y.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock (free of Government tax) payable on and after the 2d day of January next, until which date the Transfer Books will be closed.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital of this Bank has been declared—free from Government tax—payable on and after 2d day of January next. By order.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

By order. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND CONCERT,
complimentary to
Miss TERESA CARRENO,
The Child Pianist,
on the occasion of her ninth birthday,
MONDAY, Dec. 22, 1862.

The following distinguished artistes have consented to assist Miss CARRENO in a brilliant programme:

Madame ELENA D'ANGRI, Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE,
Mr. S. T. CAMPBELL, Mr. F. EBEN,
Mr. THEODOR THOMAS, Signor ABELLA,
And others.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.

Reserved seats in private boxes and balcony, 50 cents extra. For sale at Irving Hall; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; Sibell and Salisbury, No. 7 Nassau-st.

Doors open at 7; concert commences at 8 o'clock.

Seats and private boxes can be procured at the Academy of Music, during the day, on Monday.

WALLACK'S.

Open at 7½. Begin at 8. Over before 11 o'clock.
A HOLIDAY WEEK'S PROGRAMME
OF POPULAR PLAYS.
MONDAY, fourth time, the elegant Comedy,
A BACHELOR OF ARTS.

TUESDAY will be acted, for the first time here, a Comic Drama, translated from one of Scribe's best productions, called

THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.

Enhanced by entirely New Scenery, by Mr. Isherwood and Assistants; New Costumes and Appointments. New and Appropriate Music by Mr. Stœpel, and produced with the utmost care in every department.

WEDNESDAY, eleventh time, CENTRAL PARK.
THURSDAY, Christmas night, THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.
FRIDAY, A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
SATURDAY, THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.

"Money," "Love and Money," "School for Scandal," and (by desire) "Bosom Friends" will be repeated.

In preparation "Pauline," "Everybody's Friend," and other Plays.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
MARDI, LE 23 DECEMBER, 1862,
DON CESAR DE BAZAN,
Comedie Drama en 5 actes, mêlée de chants, ou commencera a 7 heure et demi precises.
Bureau de souscription et location,
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

PALACE OF MUSIC HALL,

14th-st., near 6th-av.
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 22, 1862,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
The celebrated and original
BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
BRASS BAND
AND BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE,
In conjunction with
MISS JULIA GOULD,
Will make their first appearance
SINCE THEIR RETURN
FROM
ENGLAND,
Under the management of
J. G. COLLINS.
CHRISTMAS DAY, TWO PERFORMANCES.
Afternoon at 3; evening at 7½.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S,

PLAIN LIGHT COLORED SILKS, FOR EVENING DRESSES,
At $1, WORTH $1 75,

FIGURED SILKS at $1 50, WORTH $2.

RICH SILK DRESS LENGTHS, FOR PRESENTS
at Half Price.

OTTOMAN VELOUR, 1 Yard Wide,
At 48 cents per yard, WORTH 90 cents.

DRESS LENGTHS FOR PRESENTS, at $2 38 and over.

LINEN HDKFS., at $1 50 per doz., WORTH $2 50.

POINT DE VENISE and VALLENCIENNES HDKFS.,
Quite new, and at VERY LOW PRICES.

EMBROIDERED SETTS, at $1, WORTH $3.

LACES, WHITE AND BLACK, at Half Price.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
Corner of Waverly-place, near New-York Hotel.

SPECIAL NOTICE—GREAT BARGAINS.

CLOSING OUT SALE

At cost price for thirty days (preparatory to making extensive alterations in the premises for the Spring trade,) our large and splendid stock of Mourning Dress Goods, Bonnets, Cloaks, &c.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

A CHOICE BARGAIN.

Crapes Eugenie, a new and beautiful material for mourning, 5-4 wide, 7s. per yard, worth 12s. Call and see them, at

JACKSON'S Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway,
opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

AT TILMAN'S, NO. 712 BROADWAY.

Great sale of Bonnets and Headdresses, for fifteen days, to commence on the 8th of December. Mr. TILMAN will sell a splendid stock of rich Bonnets and Headdresses, the best articles at the very lowest price.

Bonnets in French black Silk Velvet, from $12.
Headdresses, with Bouquets de Corsage, from $8.
N. B.—All the articles are marked in plain figures.

L. TILMAN, No. 712 Broadway.

PARIS KID GLOVES, 75 CENTS, NICE colors; plain black, 85 cents; fancy backs, 88 cents. Also, a large assortment of Fall and Winter gloves, hosiery, undergarments, leggings, sontags and ladies' drawers, all sizes. N. B.—Ladies' fine merino vests, 75 cents; zephyr worsted, only 15 cents per ounce; Saxony yarns, all colors. Alexander's Gloves, at

ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to hot or cold water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally.

GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Co.,
No. 205 Broadway,
Dealers in all kinds of Rubber Goods,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS a large and well assorted stock in French and German nice-fitting corsets, at $1; new shape Skirts, best steel, 60c.; also, Misses' Waists and Skirts. N. B.—Paris Kid Gloves, only 75c., bright colors. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ARTISTIC PRESENTS
FOR THE HOLYDAYS
AT
SCHAUS'S ART EMPORIUM,
No. 749 Broadway.

Particular attention is respectfully called to the following articles suitable for presents:

Choice engravings tastefully framed.
Parisian Photograph Albums.
Albums for Postage Stamps.
Paint Boxes in great variety.
Photographs in Passe-Partouts,
Drawing Albums, richly bound.
ALSO, A SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF
SWISS CARVED WARE,
such as

Bookracks,	Reading Desks,	Inkstands,
Brackets,	Glove Boxes,	Thermometer
Easels,	Cigar Boxes,	Frames, &c.

The whole forming one of the choicest Holiday Exhibitions of elegant and tasteful *objets d' Art* ever offered in this city.

SELECT YOUR
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS
From the most extensive variety in Brooklyn, at
ROSE'S,
No. 142 Atlantic-st.

BUY YOUR
FANCY GOODS AND STATIONERY,
FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON,
At ROSE'S,
No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

BUY YOUR
BOOKS AND JUVENILES,
FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS,
At ROSE'S,
No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

SELECT YOUR
FINE TOYS, GAMES, &c.,
AT
ROSE'S NEW SHOWROOM,
No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT ELGER'S—A great variety of cheap and useful articles this week; fine steel, shell and jet ornaments, sleeve-buttons, shawl-pins, needle-cases, portemonnaies, shell and amber combs, hair-brushes, real kid gloves 75 cents, Winter gloves from 25 cents, ladies' fine hose $3 a dozen, worth $4 50; real linen handkerchiefs $1 a dozen, ladies' under vests, 75 cents, ladies' and misses' drawers, hoods, Sontags, leggins, mittens, &c., &c. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

FURS.

CHOICE FURS AT NO. 49 BROADWAY.

SIGMOND GAGE,
Manufacturer of ladies' fine furs.
Sable, mink, real ermine goods in the latest styles on hand.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF PARLOR SUITES.

ALL NEW STYLES.
FINISHED IN EVERY VARIETY OF COLORS AND MATERIAL,
VIZ:
BROCATEL, PLUSH, REPS AND HAIR-CLOTH.
An Extensive Variety
of
Useful and Ornamental Articles suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Work-tables, Music Stands, Piano Stools, &c., &c.
WM. H. LEE & CO., No. 199 Fulton-st.,
Between Church and Greenwich sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

MONDAY, THREE DAYS ONLY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY
Dec. 22, 23 and 24, 1862.
LAST THREE DAYS
LAST THREE DAYS
LAST THREE DAYS
OF
Boucicault's Great Irish Drama,
Boucicault's Great Irish Drama,
COLLEEN BAWN;
COLLEEN BAWN;
COLLEEN BAWN;
COLLEEN BAWN;
OR, THE
BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN,
BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN,
BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN,

which has been received with such wild enthusiasm here the last three weeks. It will be produced

EACH AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK, and
EACH EVENING at 7½ O'CLOCK

MR. WM. B. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER, appears at each performance.

COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT, one of the most extraordinary wonders of the world,

MAY BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS,
DAY AND EVENING,

as may also that wonderful and extraordinary creature, the

WHAT IS IT? or MAN MONKEY,

which excited so much interest here for two years. What he is, no one seems to know, appearing to be as much man as monkey, having many of the characteristics of each.

BEAUTIFUL CONNECTICUT GIANTESS,
ONLY 18 YEARS OLD, AND WEIGHS 628 LBS.
OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA BEARS,
exhibited and performed by the renowned Lion-tamer,
HERR DRIESBACH.
THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH,
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY.
Admission to all 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
GRAND PREPARATIONS
are being made here for the celebration of
CHRISTMAS DAY
SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
will be given nearly
EVERY HOUR, DAY AND EVENING.

HOPE CHAPEL.

LAST WEEK OF
TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA!!

During Christmas week exhibitions will be given EVERY AFTERNOON at 3, and EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, UNDER NIAGARA.

Painted from studies made on the *Maid of the Mist*, now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.

Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

NEW OR PARLOR GYMNASTICS.—MRS. Z. R. PLUMB will open select classes for ladies and misses, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on MONDAY, Dec. 22, to meet EVERY MONDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. Private evening classes are in successful operation. Others will be formed on suitable application by the requisite number. Apply at the Hall, on class days, from 2 to 5 P. M., or address Post-office Box No. 3,386. Circulars sent free.

LECTURES.

GERRIT SMITH,
IS TO SPEAK
"ON THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY,"
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
ON SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 21,
Commencing at 7½ o'clock.
NO ADMITTANCE FEE.

MR. MASON JONES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mr. MASON JONES will deliver an Oration
On MONDAY, Dec. 22, at POUGHKEEPSIE.
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 24, at NEWARK.
And in a few days,
A NEW ORATION,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th-st.
Being the last (for the present) in New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF EMPIRE CHAPTER No. 170, R. A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a regular meeting on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, for the purpose of electing officers.

By order of A. J. FISHER, H. P.

A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE New-York Institution for the Blind, for the election of twenty Managers for the ensuing year, will be held at the Institute, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th of December next, at four o'clock, P. M. ROBERT S. HONE, Recording Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT EIGHTEEN, FOURTEEN AND SIXTEEN CARAT JEWELRY.

CONTINUATION SALE
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 158 Broadway,
By order of I. T. BLACKSTONE, Esq.

The most magnificent sale, warranted 18, 16 and 14 carat. The finest gold jewelry, consisting in part of the finest

CORAL FULL SETS,
TURQUOISE AND MOSAIC,
ETRUSCAN, FLORENTINE,

And all the NEWEST and LATEST style of Brooches, Earrings, Bracelets, Scarf Pins, Ladies' Chatelaine, Vest Chains, and Ladies' Diamond and Enameled Watches. Every article is WARRANTED the finest 18, 16 and 14 carat, and can be returned and the money refunded if not found to be so. Every facility will be afforded to LADIES to examine the goods, which will be on exhibition at the salesroom on TUESDAY, 23d inst. Sale positive, without any reserve.

The above is the largest sale of elegant first-class Jewelry that has ever been made in this city, and the public are invited to examine them on Tuesday.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 7½ o'clock, at the gallery of John Snedicor, No. 768 Broadway, near 9th-st., a fine collection of highly-finished oil-paintings, by our favorite American artist,

G. H. DURRIE, Esq., of New-Haven.

This collection comprises chiefly the familiar Winter scenes of New-England, the representation of which Mr. D. has made his specialty, and for which he is so justly celebrated. They are now on exhibition, and are worthy of attention.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WINES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The undersigned, sole agent of
PAUL DE CONINCK, MONOD & GUIRAUD,
of Bordeaux, France,
Offers for sale his
LARGE STOCK OF WINES, &c.,
at the lowest prices.
J. MARC MARTIN, Importer,
No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

MINNESOTA RELIEF FUND.

The undersigned acknowledge the receipt of the following sums for the relief of the sufferers from the recent depredations of the Indians in Minnesota:

From Sturgis, Bennet & Co.	$100
W. W. De Forest & Co.	100
A. A. Low & Bro.	100
Edward Ferguson	100
Mrs. Baker (from W. H. A.)	25
New-York *Observer* collections	11
Together	$436
Previously acknowledged	3,230
Total collections	$3,666

W. H. ASPINWALL,
R. B. MINTURN, } Committee.
GEO. GRISWOLD,

Dec. 20, 1862.

THE SALE
OF THE
ARTISTS' FUND PICTURES
will take place on
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, at
No. 625 Broadway.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for old newspapers of every description, old pamphlets of every kind, old blank books and ledgers that are written full, and all kinds of waste paper from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, boarding-houses, express offices, &c.

Will send to any part of this City, Brooklyn, Hoboken, or Jersey City.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington City, Nov. 24, 1862.—Wanted, for service in the Department of the South, several light draught steamers; draught not to exceed five feet to six feet loaded. Persons having such steamers for charter or for sale are requested to send information to Major Stewart Van Vliet, Quartermaster United States Army, New-York, stating terms of sale or charter, with dimensions of the vessels, place where and time when built.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

UNION MALE ACADEMY AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—This institution is a select family boarding school, where boys are thoroughly prepared for business or College, and have a good home. Limited number, 12; three vacancies are open. This school for $160 per year, ($40 for 11 weeks,) is equal in all respects to the best institutions charging $300 or $400 per annum. For circulars address R. L. TYNG, Vice-Principal, Box No. 7, Bloomfield, N. J.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 WEST 14TH-ST.—Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays, Mondays and Thursdays. Same terms as on the preceding years. No advance in the quarter's price. Circulars may be had at the Academy.

GERRIT SMITH IS TO SPEAK ON THE *State of the Country*, at the Cooper Institute, on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 7½ o'clock. No admittance fee.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE, A NEW FIRST-class four-story brown stone front house, perfect in every particular—No. 23 East 37th-st. House 25 by 53 feet. Inquire of RENO D. ROBINS.

CHRISTMAS DONATION VISIT—FOR THE Children of Deceased or Disabled Soldiers, at the Institution, No. 334 6th-av., from 3 to 7 P. M.

FROM GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

Continued from First Page.

John King, Co A—hand
J B McNeilly, Co A—miss'g
S Brance, Co B—head
Andrew Richer, Co B—arm
C E White, Co B—shoulder
H R DeCoster, Co C—shoulder
A B Lathan, Co C—hand
A Thompson, Co C—arm
J S Hodgdon, Co C—face
Seth Gregory, Co D—arm
Wm Pincham, Co D—leg
E S Cohen, Co D—head
D C Baker, Co D—leg
B F Dodge, Co G—hand
John H Pollard, Co H—arm
Hiram Emery, Co H—miss'g
Geo L Witham, Co I—thumb
Danl W Keene, Co I—thumb
Wm B Bradford, Co I—side
Joshua Ingalls, Co I—head
Corp C Allen, Co K—leg
Corp S S Richards, Co K—hip
L Field, Co K—shoulder
H M Reed, Co K—forehead
Lewis Colan, Co K—hand
Bugler Jos Tyler, Co K—leg

The Vermont Brigade.

SECOND VERMONT REGIMENT—COL. WHITING.

Sgt F E Smith, Co A—killed
Eliphalet Balch—killed
Corp W M Wyman—head
C F Smith—leg, slightly.
Corp H Holden—arm, slight.
H C Smith, Co B—arm.
L Trainer, Co B—leg.
Alzel Titus, Co B—leg.
J R Wheeler, Co C—leg.
Kirk Rand, Co C—thigh.
W Matterson, Co C—face
Corp G C Center, Co D—shoulder
G P Brown, Co D—thigh
W R Bean, Co D—knee
I N Camp, Co D—arm
R Dodge, Co D—knee
J Dimond, Co D—leg
M Dyer, Co D—breast
N Goodell, Co D—knee
J O Hovey, Co D—foot
G Hubbard, Co D—leg
C Hartwell, Co D—head
J Boddy, Co D—foot
R Sanders, Co D—shoulder
Eben E Whitney, Co I—killed
Sergt A D Beckwith—shoulder, slightly
Hiram P Bixby, Co I—breast, slightly
Byron H Butterfield, Co I—thigh, seriously
Daniel Cannon, Co I—thigh, slightly
Peter S Chase, Co I—breast and head—slightly
Michael Gilligan, Co I—leg, slightly
Henry G Hemmenway—hand, slightly
Philip Halpin, Co I—head, seriously
I Watson, Co D—head
T Wood, Co D—shoulder
S Veadrean, Co E—breast
E C Stevens, Co E—shoulder
T W Chamberlin Co E—shoulder
Sergt Geo W Doty, Co F—knee
Sergt J Q A Ditty, Co F—leg
A Marce, Co F—arm
C White, Co F—knee
S Taylor, Co F—arm
R Barton, Co G—ankle
M E Palmer, Co E—wrist
Corp A C Humphrey, Co G—back
D W B McCloud, Co H—face
J Doran, Co H—leg
R C Loomis, Co H—leg
J S Hastings, Co B—killed
A E Moore, Co I
E E Whitney, Co I
Philimon Holden, Co I—slightly
Thos J. Jaquith, Co I—thigh, slightly
Edw Martin, Co I—arm, seriously
Jas M Stevens, Co I—knee, seriously
Wm Sinnott, Co I—arm, seriously
Cyril Wheeler, Co I—head, seriously
Sullivan E Read, Co I—hand, slightly
Albert Hathorn, Co I—leg, slightly
Michael Foley, Co K—thigh, seriously

THIRD VERMONT REGIMENT.

Benj Farwell, Co G—killed
John W Whipple, Co G—killed
J S Moore, Co G—arm and thigh, seriously
Sergt L H Dutton, Co C—foot
G L Smith, Co A—head, slightly
E R Heath, Co C—shoulder, slightly
E Boyington, Co E—side
Corp M O Williams, Co K—knee, slightly
Wm H Emmons, Co K—knee, slightly
C Rhodes, Co F—head

FOURTH VERMONT REGIMENT.

Capt G W Quinby, Co D—killed
Jno Minett, Co A—killed
Corp L A Doris, Co A—killed
1st Sgt C Cleveland, Co B—killed
Capt R Brook, Co B—killed
H. Johnson, Co B—killed
N R Moulton, Co D—killed
Tyler Joy, Co F—killed
Roswell R Dearborn, Co G—killed
Joel Bruce, Co G—killed
E M Sprout, Co B—killed

Wounded.

Sgt M Martin, Co A—leg
Corp — Krange, Co A—arm
R Richerson, Co A
Martin S Atwood, Co A
Seldon B Currier, Co A—seriously, in three places
Corp R G Haywood, Co B—seriously
G. McAllister, Co B—leg
Sgt R Walbridge, Co B—leg and arm
Corp J W Bliss, Co B—hand
L S Clark, Co B—mortally
C M Clark, Co B—leg and shoulder, seriously
J D Rowell, Co D—thigh
M Colby, Co D—arm ampt'd
Milton J Allen, Color Bearer, Co E—arm
Timothy Kelley, Co E—slightly
Myron E Chapman, Co F—leg
Albert A Graves, Co F—breast, seriously
Oliver Pease, Co F—thigh, seriously
C G Holden, Co F—breast, seriously
P B Benns, Co F—shoulder, slightly
Sergt W H H McAllister, Co G—knee
H Kent, Co G—foot shot aw'y
Sgt G Cole Co A—seriously
A H Hopson, Co B—leg amputated
W P Durkee, Co B—leg amputated
W C Wilson, Co B—leg amputated
M Malloy, Co B—shoulder
E Mayett, Co B—leg
Chas Sargeant, Co B—leg, seriously
C Whitcomb, Co B—eight places
H Hildreth, Co B—left breast
W Robinson, Co G—hand
F W Fisk, Co G—shoulder, slightly
W H Nimm, Co H—hand
Sergt W W Pierce, Co I—arm
George C Haywood, Co I—groin, seriously
George J Abbott, Co I—leg
Israel Stowe, Co I—leg, seriously
R Clement, Co I—hand, seriously
S P Ray, Co I—leg amput'd
George E Buckley, Co I
Lemuel Laird, Co I—ankle
J D Whitney, Co I—foot and ankle

Missing.

Corp A Bigelow, Co A
W H Roberts, Co F

FIFTH VERMONT REGIMENT.

Jos O Gilbert, Co I—killed
Sergt Warren R Dunton, Co B—foot
Corp Jerome Noland, Co B—head
Oliver Searles, Co E—hand
Corp John Le Newreaux, Co H—finger
John Coats, Co I—ankle
John C Sunderlin, Co I—back and side
Corp H A Smith, Co I—lower jaw
Corp Asa A Cooley, Co I—right arm
Henry Adams, Co I—finger off
Geo P Bixby, Co I—toes

SIXTH VERMONT REGIMENT.

Asa Miles, Co E—killed
George Veo, Co G—slightly

TWENTY-SIXTH NEW-YORK, ATTACHED TO VERMONT BRIGADE.

Sergt David Rigbee—w'ded
John M Sloat—wounded

The Excelsior Brigade.

The following is an official list of the casualties in the Excelsior (Second) Brigade, Second Division, Third Army Corps:

FIRST REGIMENT.

Lieut Jos N T Levick, Co I—slight wound in hand
Henry Sexton, Co H—slight, by accidental discharge of his own musket
Sergt John Gullen, Co A—slight
Abraham Hayes, Co A—slight

SECOND REGIMENT.

James Glennan, Co A—slight wound, foot
Frederick Donaldson, Co F—slight wound, arm
Louis Eckner, Co D—severely wounded, knee

THIRD REGIMENT.

Lieut James Fogarty, Co I—severely, not dangerously, face
T C Bundle, Co G—said to be wounded by shell in leg
Daniel Gearey, Co G—not known how severely
Dewitt C Gibson, Co G—not known how severely
Rich Brooks, Co C—slightly thumb amputated
John Ballard, Co C—slightly, finger amputated
Christy Quinn, Co C—severely in left hand
Solomon Northrup, Co I—slightly in hand

FOURTH REGIMENT.

None.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

None. Not with brigade, having been detached to support a battery.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH REGIMENT, NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.

James Whittaker, Co H—slight in wrist.

In addition to the above, several are reported to be missing, who are supposed to have been wounded, but not known with any certainty.

The Remains of Gen. Jackson, Lieut.-Col. Bull, Capt. Dodge and Lieut. Pow.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 20.

The remains of Gen. JACKSON left here to-day for Pennsylvania.

The remains of Lieut.-Col. BULL and Capt. DODGE, of the Sixty-sixth New-York Volunteers, and of Lieut. POW, of the Fifty-seventh Volunteers, reached here to-day. They will be forwarded to New-York to-morrow.

Funeral of Lieut.-Cols. Curtis and Sayles.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Saturday, Dec. 20.

The bodies of Lieut.-Col. CURTIS and Lieut.-Col. SAYLES lay in state at the State House this morning, which was tastefully decorated. Thousands went to pay their last respects to the dead soldiers. The military funeral took place this afternoon. Lieut.-Col. SAYLES was buried with Masonic as well as with military honors.

Funeral of Maj. Sidney Willard.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 20.

The remains of Maj. SIDNEY WILLARD, killed at the battle of Fredericksburgh, were deposited in the Mount Auburn Cemetery to-day. Gov. ANDREW and many distinguished citizens were present at the funeral. The Independent Cadets and the Home Guard of Cambridge composed the escort.

Large Fire at Biddeford, Me.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Saturday, Dec. 20.

Union block was totally destroyed by fire this morning. It was occupied as follows: W. SOULE, restaurant, who saved only his family; EMERY & Co., dry goods; BERRY, boots, shoes and furs; Miss CHADBOURNE, millinery, and others, who saved most of their stock. Loss about $20,000, which is well insured.

A Rebellious Reverend Gentleman Ostracised.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Dec. 19.

Rev. Dr. MCRHULERS, of the Pine-street Church, has been ordered by the Provost-Marshal General to leave the State within ten days, for encouraging the rebellion and sustaining disloyalty in his Church. Three members of the Church have been appointed trustees, and directed to fill the pulpit with a loyal man.

THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY

TESTIMONY OF GEN. SIGEL.

Further Documentary Evidence Submitted by Gen. McDowell.

Papers Relating to the Shenandoah Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 20.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day, Maj. McDOWELL, a brother of the General, was the first witness sworn. He was dismissed after replying to a few unimportant questions.

Maj.-Gen. FRANZ SIGEL was next sworn. He was examined in regard to his (SIGEL'S) movements whilst coöperating with Gen. McDOWELL in the Virginia campaign, of which he gave a detailed account.

In answer to an interrogatory whether he (SIGEL) had ever found reason to impute treachery, inefficiency or want of courage to Gen. McDOWELL, he replied that he was loth to testify on a matter affecting the standing of a general officer, and he would frankly state that he (SIGEL) might have been mistaken in his opinions.

With respect to the first charge, he had no proof of Gen. McDOWELL having held unlawful communication with the enemy.

In regard to the second change, he believed that Gen. McDOWELL had evinced incompetency as a corps commander, to support which opinion Gen. SIGEL cited several instances. He (SIGEL) believed that the junction of LONGSTREET'S and JACKSON'S forces was not sufficiently obstructed by Gen. McDOWELL, and that he might easily have kept possession of Thoroughfare Gap.

In the course of his testimony, Gen. SIGEL referred to a remark made by Gen. McDOWELL to one of his (SIGEL'S) staff officers, but Gen. McDOWELL objected to its publicity on the ground of similar evidence having been ruled as inadmissible.

The Court was here cleared, and after a secret session of half an hour, was reopened without any decision upon the matter having been arrived at.

The examination of Gen. SIGEL was continued.

He replied that having sent to Gen. McDOWELL on a certain day for orders to march, that officer informed the aid-de-camp that "Gen. SIGEL should fight his own corps." The aid-de-camp was Capt. DAHLGREN.

As Capt. DAHLGREN was present, the Court said that if Gen. McDOWELL considered the further interrogation of Gen. SIGEL prejudicial to his cause, the other witness, Capt. DAHLGREN, might be called.

Gen. McDOWELL did not so prefer, but insisted on the manifest impropriety of Capt. DAHLGREN remaining longer in the room, as he was to be examined on the same point.

The Court then requested Capt. DAHLGREN to leave the room, and be ready to appear when required.

The remainder of Gen. SIGEL'S testimony was substantially the same as the foregoing.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE SUBMITTED.

GEN. SHIELDS TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

CATLETT'S, May 27, 1862.

Gen. McDowell:

I will open communication with Geary at Thoroughfare Gap this morning. I will support him if necessary. I will push forward my men and supplies to Manassas to-morrow early. I have plenty of subsistence and forage.

(Signed,) Gen. SHIELDS.

GEN. SHIELDS TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

MANASSAS, May 27, 1862.

Major-Gen. McDowell:

I have seen Gen. Geary, who is here. The whole panic is causeless. We are ashamed of it. Evidently the force which moved against Banks, threw out a small force to observe our forces by way of the routes from Front Royal to White Plains, and Berry Ferry, toward Aldie. Only a few hundred men were sent. They had one or two pieces of artillery, and the moment they opened fire, our men run. Geary, with most of his command, is here now. Some of his cavalry is at Aldie. The enemy has burned the bridges on the railroad. I will soon find out how for it is practicable. With your permission these will be my dispositions. Three of my brigades proceed immediately to Thoroughfare Gap, one brigade remains at Catlett's, with instructions to push forward cavalry beyond Warrenton to observe. This brigade will join us by way of Haymarket. Gen. Duryea will resume his former dispositions to guard railroad and dépôt. Gen. Geary will march with his force by way of Aldie to Berry's Ferry, and when I get to Front Royal resume his position. Railroad and telegraph lines to be repaired immediately. Everything as it was *except the commanders, who ought to be replaced to save us* from disgrace. I will soon clear the Valley of the Shenandoah.

(Signed) JAMES SHIELDS,
Commanding Army of Rappahannock,
First Division.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO SECRETARY STANTON.

HEADQUARTERS MANASSAS, May 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

All quiet thus far. The artillery and cavalry of Ord's division halted at Bacon Race Church, hearing that we had evacuated Manassas. They have been ordered forward immediately. I was in error yesterday in saying that Shields' fourth brigade, which is at Catlett's, was under orders to join the main body of the division for Thoroughfare Gap. He is still at Catlett's, guarding that place. Can any of the regiments which have been sent to Washington be ordered out to guard this place, so as to force Shields' and Ord's divisions for operations in advance?

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, MANASSAS, May 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Washington:

The artillery and cavalry of Ord's Division have just arrived from Bacon Race Church.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

MANASSAS, May 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

Cavalry reconnoissances beyond Warrenton show no signs of the enemy in that direction.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, May 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I have ordered Gen. Geary, with 1,300 infantry, 700 cavalry, and 4 pieces of artillery, to march to Aldie, and thence, by the way of Middlebury to Ashby's Gap, keeping up constant communication with Gen. Shields. The latter is pushing toward Front Royal, and will be supported by the mass of Ord's Division.

I have ordered Bayard's Cavalry Brigade from Fredericksburgh to Catlett's, where it will arrive to-morrow. It will thence be pushed forward to Chester Gap; or, if it shall be found that the enemy is retiring up the valley toward Thornton's Gap, Col. Haupt will be here to-day, and will begin immediately to reëstablish our railroad communication.

Matters are going ahead satisfactorily.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO SECRETARY STANTON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT RAPPAHANNOCK, May 28, 1862.

Hon. E. W. Stanton, Washington:

Gen. Geary reports this morning that his scouts find nothing of the enemy this side of the Blue Ridge. Nothing else of importance.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

THE PRESIDENT INQUIRES.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell:

You say Gen. Geary's scouts report that they find no enemy this side of the Blue Ridge. Neither do I. Have they been to the Blue Ridge?

(Signed,) A. LINCOLN.

A QUESTION OF LEGS.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1862.

Gen. McDowell:

I think the evidence here preponderates that Ewell and Jackson are still about Winchester. Assuming that it is a question of legs, put in all the speed you can. I have told Fremont as much, and have directed him to drive at this as fast as possible. By the way, I suppose you know Fremont has got up to Moorfield instead of Harrisonburgh.

(Signed,) A. LINCOLN.

SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

FREDERICKSBURGH, May 28, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell:

The following is just received from Gen. King. I sent out cavalry both on Bowling Green road, and Telegraph roads to Richmond. They proceeded from twelve to fifteen miles. I saw nothing of the enemy, but learned from contrabands who left Hanover (C. H.) Junction, that the whole of the forces recently in our front, left the Junction to reinforce Jackson, Sunday A. M. They were about 15,000 strong, 14 regiments of infantry, small body of infantry, and 14 companies of cavalry. They were well acquainted as to force and movement. Col. Kilpatrick reports who directed the reconnoissance. I shall push the cavalry still further out to-morrow, in hopes of obtaining additional information.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

THE ANSWER.

HEADQUARTERS, May 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Washington:

In view of the information just received from Gen. King, through you, I propose to order Gen. King's Division to reinforce the movement I am directing; to follow as soon as he can, unless I receive other orders from the Department.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

THE ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS, MANASSAS, May 28, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. McCall, Falmouth:

Instruct Gen. King to move his whole division, early to-morrow morning, to Cattlet's, Warrenton, and White Plains. Make arrangements to have that division of the pontoon train, which is provided with horses, and under Capt. Sweet, of the Third Maine Battery, to come with the wagons of Maj. Houston, for which one company of King's Cavalry will serve as an escort. They are to move on to this point, and Dumfries, and Brentsville. Let 300 beef-cattle, now at Falmouth, be driven with King's Division, to Cattlet's. Acknowledge the receipt of this.

By order of Gen. McDOWELL.
E. SCHRIVENER, Chief of Staff.

GEN. M'CALL TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

FALMOUTH, May 29.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell:

Your dispatch, 1:30 A. M., 28th, and 5 A. M., 29th, have only this moment reached me. I have ordered King to march without delay and push on as fast as possible. The operator reports that he is the only one here, which is the cause of his not receiving the message at night. I shall inform you of all that passes here.

Gen. A. McCALL.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell:

Gen. McClellan, at half-past six P. M. yesterday, telegraphed that Fitz-John Porter's Division had fought and driven in 13,000 of the enemy, under Gen. Brence, from Hanover Court-house, and was driving them from a stand they had made on the railroad. At the time the messenger left, two hours later, he telegraphed that Stoneman had captured an engine and 11 cars on the Virginia Central, which he at once sent to communicate with Fitz-John Porter. Nothing further heard from McClellan. If possible, effect a lodgement on both railroads, near Hanover Court-house. Consider whether your force in front of Fredericksburgh should not push through to and join him.

(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK, May 28, 1862.

His Excellency the President:

I beg leave to report, in reply to your telegram of this morning, directing me to consider whether my force in front of Fredericksburgh should not push through and join the army under Gen. McClellan, that, in the present state of affairs, I do not think it would be well to attempt to push through a part of that force, or to leave Fredericksburgh otherwise than strongly held, which could not be done as troops are now posted. I trust in a few days to be able to effect the object you have in view, and which no one desires more than I do.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General Commanding Department.

SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell:

Gen. Saxton's dispatch, received at five minutes past one, P. M., reports intelligence from Gen. Banks, that two regiments of cavalry, and some infantry, were at Martinsburgh; that a prisoner states that Ashby was ordered to Winchester yesterday morning, withdrew part of his cavalry and some artillery. Gen. Banks says he shall occupy Falling Waters today, and believes that the enemy is still strong at Winchester.

(Signed,) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

MR. LINCOLN TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell:

Following has been received from Gen. Hamilton, Harper's Ferry:

There is very little doubt that Jackson's force is at Winchester and Charleston. His troops were too much fatigued to pursue Banks. A large body of rebel cavalry near Charlestown now. Jackson and Ewell were near Bunker Hill yesterday at noon. Of this last there is no doubt.

(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO THE PRESIDENT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK, May 28, 1862.

His Excellency, The President:

In reply to your last telegram, acquainting me of the position of Jackson and Ewell, I beg leave to report that I am posting Gens. Shields and Ord upon Front Royal, with all the expedition possible. As soon as the railroad cars can be unloaded, I will use them to get the troops forward, so that nothing shall be left undone to catch them.

To guard against all chances, please have the water transportation retained at Aquia Creek, sufficient to bring up a division with its artillery, from below, if it should be needed. I will have one held ready to move up at short notice.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK, MANASSAS, May 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Brig.-Gen. Kimball, commanding advance brigade of Shields' Division, reports as follows:

THOROUGHFARE GAP, 9 o'clock, A. M.

I am in the Gap; my advance guard is beyond. The railroad is all right so far. All is moving very well. I will go to White Plains, if not checked, or countermanded by your order. I hear nothing of rebels been seen in this vicinity. There is a large amount of camp equipage of the One Hundred and Fourth New-York Volunteers here.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO GEN. WADSWORTH.

MANASSAS, May 28, 1862.

Gen. Wadsworth, Washington:

Gen. McDowell will thank you to report to him when, and by whose order, the Third Indiana Cavalry was placed under command of Gen. Geary.

E. SCHRIVER, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS, May 28, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. Wadsworth, Washington:

I have no doubt you did right in sending the Indiana Cavalry to Gen. Geary. The Secretary seemed to reproach me for leaving you only 300 horsemen. I never knew of your sending away any of the regiment I left you.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO SECRETARY STANTON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK, MANASSAS, May 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

As Department Commander I beg leave to report that I do not consider Washington City in any danger by reason of there being only 300 cavalry there. I have thought and think there is no military necessity for any greater cavalry force in the city than is sufficient for police purposes, and that the Capital would be much better and more satisfactorily protected by horsemen patroling the city itself. I did not know, however, that the number was so low as 300. I thought Gen. Wadsworth had a regiment of cavalry, or about three times the number you report.

I just learn that part of the regiment I thought was with him is now at Aldie, under Brig.-Gen. Geary. I never sent them there, or placed them under him. I will order to Gen. Wadsworth a part of the First Michigan Regiment, amounting to 419, which I found here, also under Gen. Geary. How it came so I know not. The regiment was in an unserviceable condition when I found it, the horses all requiring shoeing. This I have had attended to, and by to-morrow morning they will be able to go to Washington.

Very respectfully,
IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General,
Commanding Department.

SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1862.

Gen. McDowell:

Your telegram just received. I have no orders to give. You have all the facts before you that the Department is in possession of. I leave it to you to direct such military movements as the exigency in your judgment requires. A telegram from Gen. Banks states that he has information that it is the enemy's design to invade Maryland and Washington. He reports the enemy to be in force before him at Williamsport, and also threatens Harper's Ferry. Fremont was heard from this evening, ten miles east of Moorfield. He was informed of the position of the enemy, and has orders to move upon him. Considering the condition of force in Washington, I submit it to your judgment whether at least a part of King's force should not be brought here. It is not possible that the Potomac may be crossed between Harper's Ferry. If this be done in any force, Washington City will be in danger with only its present garrison. The transportation has been ordered to Aquia Creek, and the movement can be made as soon as the troops reach the wharf.

(Signed,) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

GEN. SHIELDS TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

RECTORSTOWN, May 29, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell:

If all this be true, I see the necessity for immediate action. I can be in Front Royal to-morrow night. As I need my whole command I hope you will send other troops to guard the Railroad and depots between Manassas and Front Royal. Geary's command is more than sufficient for this, and can only in this way be made useful. In any event, they are making you scatter your command too much. If you could concentrate Rickett's Division at Front Royal while I follow the enemy North, it will be able to support me. I can give you more definite information from Front Royal, and I hope you have sent forward repairers with tools to complete telegraph line, to Front Royal to-morrow night. Shall I make my medical depot at Manassas at present, and send back my sick there? Six pieces of ordnance for my Division are reported to have arrived at Alexandria. Are these the Napoleon guns? Capt. Ferguson, of Alexandria, seems to have charge of them. If they are the Napoleon guns can I have them here by to-morrow morning? They would make an excellent reserve battery. I have sent to bring forward my fourth brigade to make an early move to-morrow morning. Let them know in Washington we will be in Front Royal to-morrow night. Will you send Ord's Division on after me? If so, I will take the Strasburgh turnpike road, and he can take the Front Royal road. In that case the enemy cannot escape us. General, have you any particular suggestions to make me as to the course to pursue.

Gen. SHIELDS.

HURRY UP.

HEADQUARTERS, MANASSAS, May 29, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. Shields, Rectorstown:

Taking things as they are, how soon can you have your advanced Brigade at Front Royal? There are important reasons sent me in cipher for knowing this.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO SECRETARY STANTON.

——, May 30, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Supply train ran off the track at Thoroughfare Gap, and has blocked up the road. Gen. Shields telegraphs from Rectorstown that he needs these supplies to continue his march to Front Royal. Men, engines and tools have been dispatched to get the cars on the track. Ord's Division and Shields' Fourth Brigade are pushing along. I do not think the accident will delay us materially.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE

The Sugar Crop—Conscripts Deserting from the Rebels—Opening up the Lafourche Country.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
BAYOU LAFOURCHE, Sunday, Dec. 7, 1862.

As I have stated in previous letters, the sugar-cane was never larger or more promising than this year, and if the country had enjoyed the blessings of peace there would have been raised in Louisiana the finest crop of sugar ever known in the State, but, alas! all that is preserved for the use of man will be plucked, as it were, from universal ruin. Most of the large plantations were hastily deserted on the arrival of the National forces, and consequently enough damage ensued, even in a few days of abandonment, to render it impossible in many instances to overcome the loss thus occasioned, even where the sober second thought of the planter induced him to return to his home. At present, one-third of the planters possibly are at work, and some few of the plantations are wrought by laborers, under the direction of the Government. Where the negroes are under charge of neither Government or their masters, they are running riot, and seem to be half crazy with their newly acquired freedom. Meantime the mass of the citizens who have remained within our lines, or who have returned from their first flight, seem to be daily becoming more reconciled to the new order of things, and superficially are good Union men. Among those who have taken the oath are many prominent and wealthy citizens, among whom I remember Capt. DARDEN, Mr. McCOLLOM, Mr. SHAFFER, the PUGHS, and others. These gentlemen, with people in humbler circumstances, seem deeply impressed with the relief they feel in being freed from the roving bands of robbers who have, under Confederate rule, infested the country under the name of local troops and guerrillas. The most unreasonable Secessionists admit that the National soldiers have never done them any material harm; it is from their own pretended friends that they have mostly suffered. It is somewhat remarkable that no evidence of the enemy's forces are now found within thirty or forty miles in some directions of Gen. WEITZEL'S camp—our cavalry prospecting within a few miles of Plaquimine, and for very many miles back of that village. This would seem to indicate that the enemy is abandoning the country, probably to concentrate at some strong position, and then await attack. I learn that the Confederate officers do not respect the parole of honor taken by their own people, but force them without hesitation to take up arms. The number of conscripts who come within our lines as deserters average thirty a day, and on one occasion fifty-six young men, in one company, came in and surrendered. Many of these men assert that whenever our troops appear in the rear of Vicksburgh that they believe large numbers of conscript troops will desert and seek protection under our flag.

The opening up of the Lafourche country has given a slight impulse to business, and many of our merchants are sending profitable ventures up the river. The purchases are plenty, as they have in a day, as it were, gone from starvation to comparative abundance, and, what is interesting, is that buyers, as the Confederate scrip is valueless, are bringing out their silver and gold, and in some instances large amounts are paid out for provisions and clothing. It is evident that were force enough sent to Louisiana to hold it, the whole State would settle into acquiescence under the National Government, and if the National officers here would be unyielding in their demands upon the people, they would readily subscribe to an unconditional Union sentiment; but, unfortunately, this is not always the case, as the result is, that men who have agreed to stand by the country without reservation, who have declared that the institution of Slavery, as it was, is ended, that they are willing to give up negro representation in Congress, and make any other sacrifices for the blessings of peace—those men, finding a chance to go back to the flesh-pots of Egypt, commence first by demanding a little, and generally end about as rotten Union men as JEFF. DAVIS desires for his tools and victims. It is most unfortunate that some fixed policy has never been agreed upon. I find this deficit at the present moment, and always the greatest difficulty in the way of a speedy restoration of the rebel States to the Union. The question is frequently asked, Has Gen. BUTLER got troops enough to hold his present enlarged borders? There is a most melancholy answer to this pertinent question. The whole of the inhabitable part of Louisiana is by artificial means robbed from the annual floods of the Mississippi. To the levees are the people indebted for the land on which to live and cultivate, as a large percentage of the labor of the entire State is employed in keeping up these important barriers to impending ruin. Within the last year the planters whose duty it is to keep up the levees in front of their own places have utterly neglected them, and from Vicksburgh down they are in ruins. So deranged are all the industrial interests of the country, that it is now impossible to bring any available labor to restore these works, and the result must be that upon the usual Winter rise of the river the most splendid agricultural region of the world, occupying the best portion of the State, *will be under water*, and no troops, either Confederate or Federal, can exist in the country. The catastrophe is fearful to contemplate, but it is unavoidable, and must complete the horrors of the rebellion forced upon the people of the State, in spite of their protests at the polls—for the people of Louisiana never voted to go out of the Union.

OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

Extensive Improvements—Strengthening the Fortifications—A Change of Commanders—Prizes.

KEY WEST, FLA., Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1862.

Our Island has become completely metamorphosed from its condition while the fever was raging, and now, at all points, are witnessed indications of stirring activity. New structures are going up or being finished by the hundreds of mechanics and laborers who have recently arrived. Fort Taylor is being flanked by an immense cover-face on the land side, which will yet require much time for completion. Tower Dutton, distant from the fort one and a half miles, is carried up to its full height, and an extensive casemate fort is now being constructed in front of the same, which will mount twenty-two heavy guns. Tower Fraser, another structure of the same character, building of brick, filled in with concrete, forming walls of an immense thickness, about thirty feet high, mounting six guns, is carried up nearly to its extreme elevation, and will be protected by a heavy casemated battery in front. These works are rapidly progressing under the efficient management of Mr. JEWYS, who has also the charge of the extensive works at Tortugas.

In addition to these public works there is the Naval Coal Depôt, a very extensive arrangement, under the charge of Mr. MURPHY, which is rapidly being pushed on to completion. It embraces railways, stationary power, an inclined plane, a new wharf, &c., &c., together designed for landing and supplying the large quantities of coal that will be required at this station. A large and powerful crane is ready for elevation as soon as the wharf is in readiness.

Arrivals of late have been numerous, and among them has been the steamer *Blackstone*, with our new Commodore, BAILEY, who takes the command of the Eastern Gulf Blockading Squadron, relieving Rear-Admiral LARDNER, who will return home on the *Blackstone*. The transfer of command is to be made this day, and we are on the *qui vive* for the thunders of the heavy guns. The two commanders were yesterday on shore together, enjoying a pleasant walk about the Island. Admiral LARDNER, by his constant and undeviating devotion to duty through a long period, embracing the trying circumstances of fever through which we have passed, has elicited the confidence of all, and the warmest wishes for his future welfare. When his men, on the flagship, were daily sinking around him, he was there steadily at his post, watchful of his country's cause, and of the charge committed to his care. The squadron under his command had been, and is now actively at work, as the large number of prizes captured by the vessels which it comprises fully attests, twenty of which are now here, awaiting adjudication. Two were brought in yesterday, and ten this day, all with foreign cargoes. There is now here and accumulating a very large amount of prize property, and purchasers are on hand, eagerly awaiting to make investments.

A steamer has just passed, bound west, loaded with troops, and in the attempt to speak her by the Quartermaster's schooner *Nonpariel*, Capt. WILSON, the schooner was struck by the steamer, and so badly damaged that she was run ashore to save her from sinking. Papers of the 2d were obtained, with the President's Message.

F.

ANOTHER SOLDIER TROUBLE.

Serious Disturbance at Camp Stranahan.

ONE SOLDIER KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED.

A riot broke out at Camp Stranahan, in the town of Flatbush, yesterday afternoon, between a portion of the Twenty-eighth Regiment Militia and the Fifty-second Regiment—the latter enlisted in the United States service for nine months.

The quarters of the Fifty-second are in the old Lunatic Asylum building, which, on several occasions recently had been set on fire by the soldiers, with the view of enabling them to escape. Originally they numbered 350 men; now there are scarcely 100 left, and these are so hard to manage that it became necessary to detail a guard to keep them in order. Two companies of the Twenty-eighth (German) Regiment were detailed for this purpose. These men were constantly abused and insulted by the men of the Fifty-second regiment, but offered no resentment. Yesterday the guard was relieved by two other companies of the same regiment. On their approach the Fifty-second rushed out on the front balcony and greeted them with a shower of bottles, stones, bricks and sticks of wood, calling them sausage-eating s—s of b—s, and other vile epithets, until the patience of the guard becoming exhausted—several having been injured—they fired their muskets. Two or three were wounded, but none killed at this time. The fight then became general, the guard entering the house and forcing the other party to retire at the point of the bayonet. One of the guard pursued two men—one hid behind the door, and the other, whose name is REDDEN, belonging to Company B, was shot through the head and expired almost instantly. After it was ascertained that a man had been killed the German soldiers were withdrawn by their officers, but as there were indications that the fight would be renewed if they did not leave the neighborhood, information of the affair was sent to Gen. DURYEA, who ordered the German companies to return to the city.

Inspector FOLK, with sixty policemen, marched to the scene of the disturbance, and took charge at once, with which the men expressed their satisfaction, giving cheers for the police and groans for the Dutchmen. Forty men, under command of Capt. SMITH, of the Forty-first Precinct, were detailed as a guard during the night. There were no indications, however, of further trouble after the withdrawal of the military guard.

The remaining portion of the Fifty-second Regiment has been consolidated with the Ironsides Regiment, encamped at Jamaica, which is under orders to join the Banks Expedition on Tuesday next.

Embossing Postage Stamps on Envelopes and Paper for Private Parties.

The Post-office Department has adopted the following rules for embossing postage stamps upon envelopes or paper, presented by private parties:

1. Applications must be made to the Postmaster of the city or town in which the applicant resides or does business.

2. Each applicant will state, in full, his name and place of business; if a member of a firm or company, the names of the several members thereof, with the style or title under which the business is transacted, and a description of the same.

3. Before any envelopes can be embossed with a postage stamp, it is required that the owners of such envelopes shall cause their respective names to be printed or impressed thereon, and that specimens thereof shall be filed with the Postmaster and at the Post-office Department.

4. The Postmaster will satisfy himself as to the respectability and responsibility of the applicant, and certify the same to the Department.

5. On payment to the Postmaster of the postage, and the charge for embossing the stamp, he will prepare receipts in duplicate, specifying the number of envelopes to be embossed, the denomination of the stamps wanted, the amount of postage, and the amount of the fee for embossing. The original receipt will be given to the applicant, and the duplicate, together with a copy of the application, one of the specimen envelopes and the certificate required by the 4th rule, sent by the Postmaster, at the same time, to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

6. The Third Assistant Postmaster-General will forward to the stamp and envelope agent at New-York, upon the reception at the Department of the said duplicate and other papers required by the 5th rule, an order to the contractor for the embossing of the number and denominations specified and paid for.

7. When such order is sent, the applicant will receive notification thereof; whereupon he will forward said notification, with the paper or envelopes to be indorsed, to the contractor, (G. F. Nesbitt,) of the City of New-York, who will promptly execute them, and after inspection by the stamp and envelope agent, they will be returned by the latter to the owner, the transportation to be, in all cases, at the risk and expense of the latter.

8. Applications will be numbered, and attended to, in the order of their reception, at the Post-office Department.

9. Parties procuring stamped envelopes in the manner above indicated, not exclusively for their own use, but with the design of selling the same, will require a special license for that purpose from the Postmaster-General.

The Postmaster of this City, we are informed, is now ready to receive applications for embossing in conformity therewith.

—Adjt.-Gen. Finnell, publishes a long list of promotions in Kentucky Regiments which have been made for gallantry displayed in the field.

—Rev. Mr. Cyr, of Montreal, Canada, is lecturing in Washington for the benefit of the French soldiers in our army.

—It is reported that Chief Clerk Hunter, of the State Department, has sued Count Gurowski for libel.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.—The Fifth-avenue Skating Pond will open on Wednesday, Dec. 24, when everything will be in readiness for the reception of members and those wishing to join.

Season tickets for a gentleman and two ladies..$10 00
Single ticket for a gentleman.......... 5 00
Ladies' tickets............ 2 50
Minors under fifteen years of age......... 3 00
Principal office corner of Walker-street, No. 474 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

Dec. 20.—*In steamship Edinburgh, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Budd, A. Hugg, Joshua Moore, John Stewart, J. Williams, E. Bandelein, Baron Rudolph Warderer, J. and W. H. Martin, H. N. Cobb, Mrs. Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. Findlay, Rev. W. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. Bathgate, Miss M. Cochrane, Mrs. Holt, Mrs. Joshua Moore, Master Frank Moore, M. Boyle, Miss Esther Cowen, A. C. Craig, Peter Dutch, David Homan, Louis Godey, David Dow, J. Herken, Jos. Morrell, Frank Morrell, Matthew Morrell.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 20 | Sun sets.... 4 38 | Moon sets.... 5 28
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 00 | Gov. Island. 8 49 | Hell Gate. 10 11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 20.

Cleared.

Steamship St. Andrew, Dutton, Liverpool, F. McDonald & Co.; Chesapeake, Willets, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Talisman, (Br.,) Russell, Kingston, Ja., Baldwin & Booth; Marion, Johnson, New-Orleans, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ships Lydia, Smithwick, Key West, H. Binner; Trumbull, Calkins, Glasgow, ——; Annie Laurie, Monis, Liverpool, D. R. De Wolff.

Barks Flora, Hughes, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Clanman, (Br.,) Cummings, Liverpool, H. J. & C. A. De Wolff; Columbia, Aikens, New-Orleans, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Aleetee, Gallison, New-Orleans, ——; Xanthe, Chapman, Aspinwall, Panama R. Co.; Manhattan, (Br.,) Harding, Cadiz, Bacon & Russell; Bounding Billow, Burdick, Oporto, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brigs Providentia, (Meckl.,) Ahrens, Falmouth, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Nameaug, Davis, Elizabethport, Merrill & Abbott; Gen. Bailey, Noyce, Fort Clinch, Tupper & Beattie; Atlantic, Black, Barbados, H. Trowbridge & Son; Ocean Traveler, Sagent, Bermuda, Tucker & Mightboom; Noloditz, Carl, Gibraltar, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Boreas, (Br.,) Brown, Port-au-Prince, B. T. Small & Co.; Emanuel, (Norw.,) Baastadt, Dublin, Holmboe & Co.

Schooners Dolphin, Keller, Boston, T. M. Mayhew; Alma, (Br.,) Foley, St. Thomas, H. B. Eldridge; Concordia, Kendrick, Boston, ——; Mount Hope, Kemuston, Rockland, Me., W. S. Brown; Brave, Gaskill, Bay Harbor, Van Brunt & Slaght; L. W. Birdsall, Lopez, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; W. P. Phillips, Smith, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; E. P. Harvey, Mason, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Wm. Capes, Van Name, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; America, (Br.,) Nugent, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf; C. E. Walton, Rider, Washington; Laura Gertrude, Campbell, Fort Clinch, Tupper & Beattie; Statesman, Halsey, Washington, Merrill & Abbott; Velasco, Hartup, Beaufort, ——; A. Cooper, Bush, Pocomoke, F. J. Campbell; B. Browning, Laufair, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Judas, Keller, Nassau, Jos. Evans; Helen, Carroll, Washington, H. S. Brown; Jessie A. Woodhull, Thomas, Port Royal, C. H. Benton; Eastern Belle, Miner, Washington, ——.

Arrived.

Steamship Edinburgh, (Br.,) McGuigan, Liverpool Dec. 3, and Queenstown 4th at 5 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Dec. 8, passed steamship City of Baltimore, hence, bound in. Dec. 5, saw ship Harvest Queen, from Liverpool for New-York. Dec. 6, saw Br. steamship Europa, for Liverpool. Dec. 17, saw ship Creole, Hewitt, from Londonderry for New-York.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Thomson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm Dalzell.

Ship Princess, Bearse, London Oct. 9, via Newport and Long Island Sound, in ballast to master. Is at anchor in Little Neck Bay.

Ship Republic, (Brem.,) Schmidt, Bremen Oct. 30, with mdse and passengers to Unkart & Co.

Brig Linus, (of Carnarbon, Wales,) Evans, Leghorn 66 ds., with marble and rags to M. Pastacaldi. Had very heavy weather from W. to N. W. Lost maintopsailyard and back-stay.

Brig Kate, (Br.,) Stevens, Maitland, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. Fellow Craft, (Br., of Digby, N. S.,) Ditmars, St. Thomas, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Sturges & Co.

Schr. Joseph Petmes, Chipman, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Amelia, Sanborn, Machias 9 ds., with lumber to C. & E. T. Peters.

Schr. Jenny Lind, Sturges, Elizabethport, for Newport.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Hansa, (Brem.,) for Bremen; Kangaroo, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Marion, for New-Orleans; Chesapeake, for Portland; St. Andrew, for Liverpool. Ships Carla, Monticello, Champion, Wm. Woodbury, (transport,) Electric, (Ham.,) Windermere, (transport,) Francis Hilliyard, (Br.) Barks Queen of the Fleet, (Br.,) Centenary, (Br.,) Farie. Brigs Mary Lonsel, Condor, Lotus, (Br.,) Avosetta, (Br.) Schooners Equator, (Br.,) A. S. Cannon, Rescue, Stapleton, (Br.,) E. C. Johnson, Tunis de Pero, Wm. A. Ellis, Glenwood.

Below.

Brig Glanara, from Carleton, dismasted.
Brig C. H. Kennedy.—(By pilot-boat Mary Ann.
Ship Carrier Dove, Trask, Liverpool Nov. 10.
Bark Frenead, (Norw.,) Larsen, London and Deal Nov. 2.
Bark Mercey Ellen.
Bark C. W. Poultney, Johnson, Belfast Oct. 31.
Brig Brincess Alice, (Br.)
Brig Courier.

Miscellaneous.

The Br. brig Hannah, of Shelburne, N. S., from Maracaibo, with a cargo of hides and coffee—before reported ashore on the Romer Shoal—was got off, and on the 18th, at night, got aground on the West Bank. The steamtugs B. Van Houghton and Stillman Witt have gone to her assistance. She had no pilot. Later—The steamtug Stillman Witt came up to the vessel last evening, and found her still ashore and perfectly tight. The tug will proceed to the vessel to-morrow (Sunday) morning at high water, when she will probably be got off.

The steam transport Patapsco is ashore on the Bar below Washington, D. C.

SEAVILLE, Cape May, Dec. 18.—The brig Mary and Susan, of Callais, went ashore last night on Townsend Inlet Bar. She lies in a dangerous situation. She was bound from New-Bedford, with oil, for Philadelphia. The schr. Hannah Grant, of and from Yarmouth, with apples and fish for Philadelphia, also went ashore, but has since got off, and now lies inside.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

IS THERE
any VIRTUE in
Mrs S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S
HAIR RESTORER
AND
ZYLOBALSAMUM?

Convincing Testimony.

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, *Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City*, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends, to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

REV. WM. CUTTER, N. Y. City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."

REV. J. H. CORNELL, N. Y. City: "I procured it for a relative. The falling of the hair stopped, and restored it from being grey to its natural and beautiful color."

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where grey, to its original color."

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass.: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor grey. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."

REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass.: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is I have the evidence of my own eyes."

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.
PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,
No. 198 Greenwich Street, New-York.
Numerous Certificates
as above.

SMITH & BROTHER'S
PALE ALE
BREWERY 18TH ST
BETWEEN 7TH & 8TH AVENUES
NEW YORK

EAST INDIA PALE
AND
BURTON ALES.
ALSO,
TONIC BITTER ALE,
BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST
BARLEY MALT AND HOPS,
IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS,
FOR HOME CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTATION.
J. McPHERSON SMITH,
DONALD SMITH.

N. B.—As many ask for Smith & Brother's celebrated Ales, and a SUBSTITUTE is offered, consumers will do well to see that they obtain the GENUINE.

DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 389, NOV. 22, 1862.

13, 56, 68, drew............ $30,000
17, 30, 31, drew............ 10,000
5, 38, 51, drew............ 10,000
47, 43, 49, drew............ 5,450
31, 58, 68, drew............ 5,000
17, 31, 56, drew............ 5,000
17, 30, 38, drew............ 5,000

In addition to the above, there were distributed 60 prizes of $1,000, 40 prizes of $500, and 30,209 of various denominations, amounting to the sum of $522,942.

For information or circulars address
J. A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware.